

WOMEN TO TAKE  
SUFFRAGE PLEA  
BEFORE LEAGUE

Peace Program Calls for  
Putting Aggressive War  
in Crime Category

FACTS CONTRASTED  
WITH ARMAMENT

German Spokesman Pledges  
Reich to Attainment of  
World Good Will

By MARJORIE SHULER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A mass meeting in the Volkshaus, at which women of 42 nations will appear for peace before the German people, and an assembly in the Sportforum, in which more than 1000 young people attending the convention will take part, are concluding events in the twenty-fifth anniversary congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship here.

The women have ended their meeting by adopting a broad program to guide national auxiliaries during the three years intervening before the next convention and taken steps to establish temporary headquarters in Geneva to carry their campaign before the League of Nations.

With the re-elected president, Mrs. Corbett Ashby of England, in charge, the alliance will ask the nations assembled at Geneva to enfranchise women and to adopt various welfare measures, including raising the age of marriage to 16 for girls and 18 for boys.

## Heed Plea of India

It was the English delegation which appealed to the congress to work to raise marriageable age to 16 for both boys and girls but the delegates heeded the plea of the women of India to put age at 18 for boys in conformity with a bill pending in the Indian Legislature to abolish child marriage.

The women also will carry their plea to have nationally in own right before the Geneva conference in 1930 which meets to codify international law. The congress asked the conference to establish this right for women and to hold sessions dealing with the subject in public.

Without hesitation the women voted to request all countries to accept the World Court statutes and to accept the implication of the Kellogg pact that aggressive warfare is criminal, but when it came to the question of asking all nations everywhere to abandon occupation and oppressive measures of all kinds the French women rose in protest.

It was not that they opposed the meaning of the resolution, they said, but that they considered it too broad.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Poland Draws Near  
Dictatorship, Says  
British Delegate

Marshal Pilsudski Reported as  
Doing All in His Power to  
Flout Parliament

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The peril now facing parliamentary government in Poland, where there is a possibility of a complete dictatorship being established, is referred to in an interview with Constance T. Cramp, publisher here, of the purpose of merely transacting budgetary business.

Mr. Cramp declared that Marshal Pilsudski did everything in his power to flout parliament, which had met only three times last year, for the purpose of merely transacting budgetary business.

When a special sitting of the Diet was called at the request of a third of the total number of deputies required by the Constitution, the Government "peremptorily adjourned proceedings" 10 minutes after the session began. Mr. Cramp added that efforts are being made by the socialist deputies to obtain another special sitting.

Mr. Cramp remarked on the apparent poverty of the country. "Large numbers of women and children are at work in the fields without either shoes or stockings, while there are 150,000 men under arms smartly clad and equipped. They contrast very vividly with the laboring population."

Lodz, a great textile center, he said, had much unemployment.

The town has a completely Socialist municipal administration, which received 95 per cent of the votes cast at the last election. It is now engaged in providing a water supply for its 600,000 inhabitants who have been hitherto dependent on wells and pumps. There is also a housing scheme to provide homes for a large number of families.

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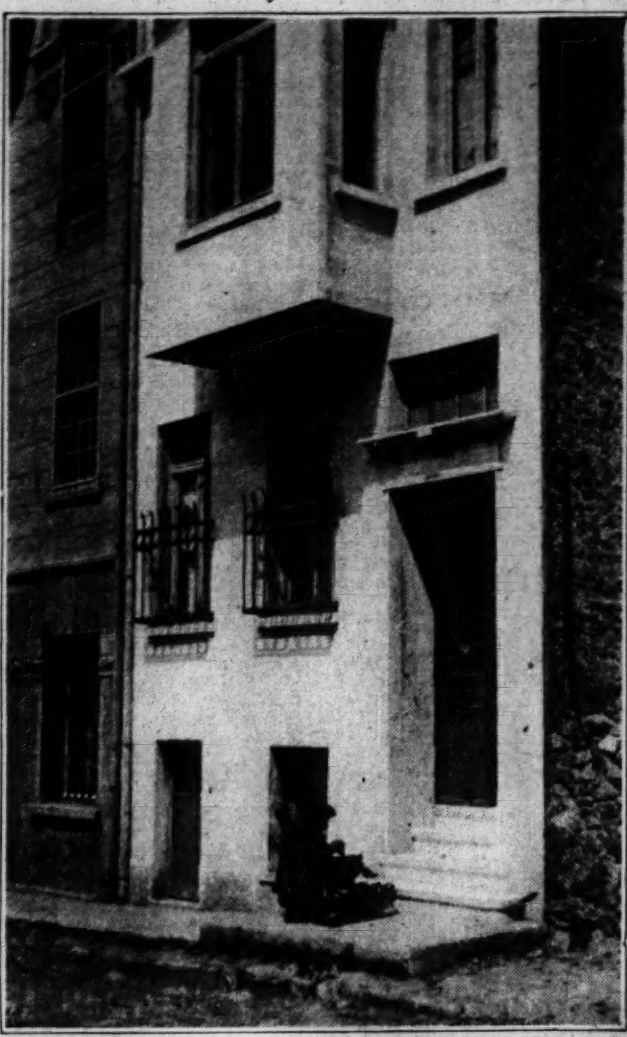
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## Exiled Trotsky's Home in Turkey



The banished Russian leader is spending part of his stay in Constantinople in the house shown above. He recently sought admission to the United States.

GIBSON TO AID  
DAWES IN NAVAL  
CONVERSATIONS

Collaboration of Ambassadors  
Regarded as U. S. Desire  
for Early Solution

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The official announcement that Hugh Gibson, the Ambassador to Belgium, is coming to London to reinforce the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, in the forthcoming naval reductions conversations is regarded here, as indicating Washington's determination to find an early solution of this pressing problem.

An attitude which is known to be fully shared by both the Government and the Opposition of this country.

It is recognized that no one knows better than Mr. Gibson the many snags and difficulties which beset the path of a negotiator on this question, and his arrival, in the opinion of Whitehall will insure in the subsequent conference of statesmen that all the necessary spadework has been thoroughly done in advance.

## Behind the Scenes' Talks

It is emphasized in official circles that much remains to be accomplished behind the scenes before the friendly sentiments expressed by Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister and General Dawes can set down in concrete form and which will really give effect to the idea of naval parity that the two English-speaking countries wish to see established.

The first point the Foreign Office wants to clear up is the nature of the yardstick with which the United States administration proposes to measure the navies of all countries. Moreover the topics for Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover to discuss at Washington obviously need the most careful preparation beforehand, unless the forthcoming meeting of President and Prime Minister be confined to a mere exchange of generalities.

Mr. MacDonald will have his hands full with the King's speech during the forthcoming coronation.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

RUSSIA TO CARRY  
RADIO FAR NORTH

Station in Franz Josef Land  
to Report Weather

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LENINGRAD (AP)—The ice cutter Sedov will sail shortly for Franz Josef Land, east of the Spitzbergen archipelago, where the Soviet Government will build the northernmost radio and hydro-meteorological station in the world.

Russian natural scientists assert it will benefit the entire world in weather forecasts with greater precision than similar stations less distant.

The Sedov will be equipped with a hydroplane, while the colonists sailing aboard her will have provisions and various essentials to last three years.

## Azores Island Reports

Landing of Maj. Franco

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HORTA, Island of Fayal, the Azores (AP)—The Spanish transatlantic airplane of Maj. Ramon Franco and his three companions was reported here late this afternoon to have landed on the island of San Miguel this morning.

San Miguel is the easternmost of the Azores Islands. The Spanish plane was at first said to have flown over San Miguel early this morning.

CHURCH-STATE  
PEACE BECOMES  
FACT IN MEXICO

President Announces Terms  
When Pope Agrees—Church  
Services to Be Resumed

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Settlement of the controversy between the Roman Catholic Church and Mexico was announced by President Portes Gil at the Presidential Palace June 21.

The basis of the religious agreement is as follows: President Portes Gil issued a public statement promising three things:

1. The Mexican Government will allow the Catholic Hierarchy to designate those priests who are to register in compliance with Mexican laws.

2. Religious instruction, while not permitted in the schools (which is specified in the Constitution) will be permitted within the church.

3. The right is reserved to Mexico to petition for an application for modification of the Constitution any time in the future, which is the same right granted to all Mexican citizens.

## No Intent to Destroy Church

The President's statement said it was not the intention of the Constitution or the Government to destroy the identity of the Roman Catholic or any other church, or interfere in any way with their spiritual functions.

With reference to "provisions of the law which have been misunderstood" the President set forth three points:

1. That the law requiring registration of the priests does not mean the Government can register those who have not been named for that purpose by the church authorities.

2. While the Constitution prohibits religious instruction in public schools, it does not prevent such instruction within the church confines.

3. Members of any church resident in Mexico may at any time avail themselves of the constitutional privilege of petitioning for amendment, repeal or passage of any law.

## Services to Be Resumed

A simultaneous statement by Archbishop Ruiz, papal delegate, said merely that the conversations with the President had been marked by an attitude of good will and respect and that as a consequence of the President's written public statement, the Mexican clergy will resume religious services pursuant to the laws in force.

In the space of a few hours the wheels of governmental machinery have been set in motion to end the religious stalemate which has existed since Aug. 1, 1926, when the Mexican episcopate withdrew priests from all churches in protest against what it claimed were unfair legal restrictions.

Among the developments were orders by the Government for release of all women held on religious grounds.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Motorist Travels  
Far in 10 Seconds

Passes Through Two States,  
Three Counties and Three  
Towns on Straight Road

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—George M. Chertoff of this town states that he discovered recently while on an automobile trip between Sturbridge and Union, Conn., that in going over a straight piece of highway less than 500 feet long, he passed through two states, three counties and three towns, the boundary lines between all of which at this point are all straight. The trip took about 10 seconds.

The states are Massachusetts and Connecticut; the counties Worcester and Hampden in Massachusetts and Tolland in Connecticut, and the towns Union, Conn., and Sturbridge and Holland in Massachusetts.

Morgan \$500,000,000 Food  
Merger Inquiry Demanded

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcement of a \$500,000,000 food company merger in New York through J. P. Morgan & Co. attracted considerable interest here with prospects of a Department of Justice inquiry.

Commenting on the merger, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, described it as "ominous" and called for a "searching inquiry." While no official announcement was forthcoming at the Attorney General's office, it was stated that protests against new combines resulted in investigations.

France Prepares Friendship Treaty  
and Arbitration Pact With Spain

New Covenant Shows Much Improved Relations Between  
Paris and Madrid and Forges Another Link in the  
Chain of French Arbitration Conventions

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Officials at the Quai d'Orsay are preparing the text of a treaty of arbitration and friendship between France and Spain in accordance with the decision to sign such a pact made during Foreign Minister Briand's recent visit to Madrid. It will be a link in the chain of arbitration conventions to which France has agreed in recent years. It is evidence of the much improved relations with Spain, especially in the economic field, where the shutting out of foreign interests tends to French ties. The most difficult question, that of the amount to be paid French oil companies for their interests has been in substance settled.

This Franco-Spanish treaty draws attention to the great activity in the field of arbitration in which France is engaging. The Franco-Italian treaty has been ready for some time but the signing is held up for the approval at one time of several accords. Negotiations are about to open for a treaty with Turkey following the composing of Franco-Turkish differences. The admission of France to the general act of arbitration which the ninth assembly of the League of Nations sanctioned is expected before many weeks.

Only the French, Belgian and Danish governments have hitherto

Hoover Asks Agricultural Advice  
on Personnel of New Farm Board

President Believes Farmers Themselves Should Have  
Say in Selecting Men to Administer Relief Act  
—Hearty Response Given Him

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Agriculture has been called upon by President Hoover to collaborate with him in the selection of the new Federal Farm Board that will administer the Farm Relief Act.

Through direct communications from Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to hundreds of farm organizations, leaders, colleges and publications, the President has ascertained that agriculture by an overwhelming majority favors the inclusion of an outstanding business man or banker on the new federal agency.

Also by this means the President has called upon agricultural groups and interests for recommendations as to the personnel of the board. In addition to this nationwide call for counsel the President has personally conferred with practically all of the farm bloc members in Congress on the problem.

The President's policy in this regard is motivated by his conviction that agriculture, having a predominant interest in the operation and success of the new Farm Board, should participate in its selection.

The new Farm Relief Law leaves the selection of the board almost entirely in the hands of the President. The customary qualification of Senatorial confirmation, Mr. Hoover, however, feeling deeply agriculture's interest in the matter, has not hesitated to call for all the suggestions and information he can obtain.

By this means the Administration believes that not only will outstanding men be chosen, but with agriculture as a whole participating in their selection they are assured of a maximum of co-operation. This last factor is viewed as of the utmost importance by the White House.

The new board consists of nine members, eight appointed by the President, and the ninth is the Secretary of Agriculture. The posts pay \$12,000 a year. It is understood that more than 400 names have been placed before the President as possible appointees.

In addition to the naming of an outstanding business man or banker on the board, the President is understood to desire a representative from each of the basic agricultural commodities, such as a cattleman, a wheat or grain man, a dairy man, a cotton man, a fruit and vegetable man.

Almost 100 of the leading farm organizations, journals and publications and colleges are listed by the White House as having approved the President's plan of naming a business man or banker to the board. The Grange in six states, the Farm Bureau in seven states, such great co-operatives as the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Minnesota Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Land of Lakes Creamery Association, Inc., North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Utah Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association, Sunland Raisin Growers' Association, Yakima Fruit Growers' Association, in addition to scores of others approved the idea.

Likewise the director of 18 agricultural colleges and two score editors of the largest farm publications in the country also voiced approval.

POLICE TO HELP  
FEDERAL MEN TO  
DRY WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Chief Orders  
Force to Aid in Every  
Way Possible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Police officers and detectives here have been ordered to give their fullest co-operation to federal prohibition enforcement forces in Wisconsin, despite the fact that Wisconsin now has no prohibition enforcement act.

In a new set of instructions, J. G. Laubenthal, chief of police, reminded the forces under him that prohibition is in effect in Wisconsin, as well as in other parts of the United States.

"Where unusually bold and serious law violations are discovered, the police will make summary arrests and will turn the prisoners over to the federal authorities," Chief Laubenthal said. His orders read as follows:

"Although the State Severance liquor law has been repealed, we are reminded that the Federal Prohibition Law is still a law of this country and a provision of the Constitution of the United States. It is the sworn duty of police officers to support the law in every way possible."

"You will therefore instruct all the members of your command to be observant and take proper cognizance of all violations of the law that may come to their attention involving the trafficking in illicit liquors."

"All complaints or information pertaining to such violations which may come to your attention shall be reported by you to the Federal Prohibition Department on forms provided for this purpose."

"In the event a violator of said law is taken into custody he shall be turned over to the Federal Prohibition Department."

KOUSSEVITZKY  
CAPS PLAN FOR  
SYMPHONY TOUR

Boston Orchestra 'All Set'  
for Trip to Europe—Time  
Depends on Toscanini

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—To Europe goes the Boston Symphony Orchestra, all permissions granted, all arrangements approved and all funds assured, Sergei Koussevitzky, talking of the hour before the liner Majestic sailed, gave me to understand: the time of the enterprise being either 1930 or 1931.

Everything depends on what decision the officials of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York makes regarding its project for a tour under Arturo Toscanini. The Boston Symphony yields to the elder institution and Dr. Koussevitzky, its leader, stands aside for Signor Toscanini, if necessary.

"One American organization at a time is the wise way of proceeding," said Dr. Koussevitzky. "If two orchestras left the United States for a European visit at the same moment they would produce an impression of rivalry and would divide the public."

"The Boston Symphony is ready to start, and will set out at the close of its regular season next May, provided the Philharmonic-Symphony allows us a clear field."

"But they are not yet ready to treat the matter as a common problem and must work out a solution together. We grant them the right to choose; and if they conclude they must have first chance, we shall wait."

"Whatever may be the demands of etiquette in this situation, Dr. Koussevitzky, having completely mapped out a trip and having submitted a plan of action and had it accepted, obviously possesses the advantage of being ready."

Koussevitzky's forte. Moreover, symphonic interpretation, in both classic and modern schools, is acknowledged, by the European as well as the American public, to be his great line. Signor Toscanini, on the other hand, having particularly declared himself on the subject of a tour, may be said to be in a rather neutral position.

Members of the executive staff of the Philharmonic-Symphony are known to be busy with a plan and a budget, and that seems to be about as far as things have gone in New York.

Then, too, Signor Toscanini is already booked for a season of Wagnerian opera conducting at Bayreuth in the summer of 1930; and opera interpretation is the line in which he made his original reputation and the one in which, so far as Europe is concerned, he still holds undisputed acclaim.

GERMANY MAY CANCEL  
LOW TARIFF ON GRAIN

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—There exists a possibility that Germany may cancel its present special low import tariff on grain of 5 marks 50 pfennigs per double hundred weight. In that case, nations not enjoying the most favored nation rights could import grain to Germany only at a normal tariff of 7 marks 50 pfennigs. This would affect foremost Canadian wheat. Countries enjoying most favored nation rights would then pay 6 marks 50 pfennigs. There is also a bill under discussion, compelling German mills to purchase a fixed quantity of German grain, perhaps 40 per cent of the German crop, regardless of the condition of the crop.

Man Who Will Handle  
Nation's Purse Strings

Col. James C. Roop

Wide World

Col. J. C. Roop  
Named to Head  
Budget Bureau

Pennsylvanian Who Succeeded General Lord Was  
Once Dawes's Assistant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Col. James C. Roop of Pennsylvania, who was assistant to Charles G. Dawes when he was head of the budget bureau, has been appointed Director of the Budget to succeed Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord.

President Hoover, in announcing Colonel Roop's selection, did so with deep satisfaction. He declared that the new budget director was taking up the work at "great personal sacrifice" and was doing so as a patriotic duty.

As assistant budget director under Mr. Dawes, who was the first head of the budget bureau, Colonel Roop played an important part in getting this great administrative agency under way.

Recently Colonel Roop went to Santo Domingo with General Dawes to establish a budget system in that Republic, and he still is there. It is understood at the White House that he will not be able to come to Washington for three months.

In the World War Colonel Roop first served as a lieutenant-colonel in the engineer corps. Toward the latter part of the war, however, he was associated with General Dawes in the great task of purchasing supplies for the A. E. F.

When President Harding appointed General Dawes the first Director of the Budget the latter persuaded Colonel Roop to become one of his assistants. He served until budget machinery had been well organized and then went back to his private business.

The task of selecting a Director of the Budget has been one of the most difficult that has confronted President Hoover. Brigadier-General Lord, the last director, resigned May 31, and since then the office has been in the charge of R. O. Kloeber, assistant director.

President Gives Tip  
on Live News Story

Reporters Following It Find  
Many of Old Size Bills Will  
Never Be Redeemed

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover's "nose for news" led him to advise the newspaper correspondents at his regular semi-weekly conference that they might obtain an interesting "story" by inquiring at the Treasury for an estimate as to the amount of outstanding currency which will never be offered for redemption through exchange for the smaller bills soon to be issued.

Pointing out that there now is outstanding a total of \$5,065,402,493 in currency of various types, Mr. Hoover recalled that after the paper money was last recalled for redemption soon after the Civil War, \$13,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 then outstanding never was presented for redemption.

"That meant that the Government's assets were increased by just that amount," Mr. Hoover said, adding with a smile that, of course, he didn't expect the 13 to 50 ratio to obtain at present.

The paper currency now in use will be replaced gradually with the new money, but Treasury officials said it probably will be years before all of it has been retired.

FRENCH VETERANS'  
PROTEST DISALLOWED

PARIS (AP)—The French Cabinet has refused to sanction a plan of the War Veterans' organizations to present to the Government a protest against ratification of the war debt agreements.

It limited the demonstration to a parade along part of the Avenue des Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe, where a wreath will be placed on the tomb of the unknown soldier. It was explained that the war veterans made their position known through the newspapers and to the Government itself would constitute undue pressure in a matter that was for Parliament to decide.

REICH CABINET  
ACCEPTS 'BASIS'  
OF YOUNG PLAN

Final Decision Hinged Upon  
Solution of Rhineland  
and Saar Problems

EXPORTS INDICATE  
ECONOMIC ADVANCE

May Shows 10 P. C. Gain Over  
Last Year—Steel Output  
Also on Higher Level

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Reich's Cabinet virtually accepted the Young plan. At least this undoubtedly is the meaning of its decision made at the close of its meeting June 21. The official communiqué, however, worded most carefully, merely states that the plan is accepted as a "basis" of political conference and urges liquidation of all pending questions resulting from the World War—in other words, evacuation of the Rhineland and settlement of the Saar problem. The Nationalists intend to start a people's referendum against the Young plan and the war guilt charges.

The American commercial attaché's report to Washington commenting on the good effect of the Paris agreement on German business is alluded to here with interest. Latest figures on iron and steel production confirm this hopeful view, showing an increase over last month and last year. Also, the surplus in the trade balance during May decreased. The export of finished goods during the first five months of this year is 10 per cent higher than during same period last year.

To Avoid Commitments  
Dr. Rudolf Hildebrand, Minister of Finance, confirmed in the Reichstag June 22, the Cabinet decision that the Government believes the Young plan is a basis on which coming political conference can take place. He emphasized, however, that a definite decision is only possible after this conference.

Year's War Burden Told  
The Government, therefore, is refraining from voicing further opinions on the Young plan, he continued. He asked parties to do the same to avoid any possibility of binding the Government's hands at the conference. Dr. Hildebrand stated that the entire financial burden on Germany resulting from the war for this year amounts to approximately 4,500,000,000 gold marks of which about 2,500,000,000 are reparations and 1,570,000,000 are war pensions and pensions of officers of the old imperial army dissolved after the war.

The Reichstag debate on the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appears to center around the evacuation of the Rhineland and of the settlement of the Saar question.

Bulgaria Awaits  
Jugoslav Action  
on Border Pact

Premier to Take Steps to  
Reach an Agreement on  
Frontier Property

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Premier Liapcheff, replying to an interpellation by Ivan Lekarsky, leading Government Deputy, concerning measures the Government expected to take for the purpose of safeguarding the property of Bulgarians living near the Serbian border said:

"When the Bulgar-Jugoslav commission met at Piroet last winter and worked out rules regulating the status of peasants owning fields on both sides of the border and arranging a method for their crossing the frontier the Bulgarian Government was pleased because it thought a way had been found for eliminating border friction."

The Belgrade Government, however, so far has failed to ratify the agreement, probably because it is very busy on other matters and so the situation has not improved and conditions detrimental to both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia unfortunately continue. We shall take steps at the proper time and place, however, and hope to succeed in reaching an agreement with our neighbors."

Canada-to-Europe  
Flights Planned

Three Attempts at Eastward  
Crossing of Atlantic Al-  
ready Scheduled

TORONTO (AP)—Plans for three airplane flights from Canada to Europe within the next two months are disclosed by Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, president of the Aviation League of Canada.

Early in July, he said, a New York aviator is planning a solo flight from New York to Scotland by way of Ottawa, Labrador, Greenland and Iceland.

Also in July three fliers, among them Lieut. Ben Eielson, who was pilot for Capt. Sir George Wilkins on his arctic and antarctic flights, will take off from Chicago on a flight through northern Ontario, Greenland and Iceland to Denmark.

The third flight is that proposed by Bert Hassel, who plans to fly by the northern route from Chicago to Copenhagen.



## BRITISH TO TAKE INITIAL STEP TO RUSSIAN AMITY

Labor Cabinet Considers Young Plan—Is Seen as 'Thorny Problem'

LONDON—The early resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia is foreshadowed as a result of the Labor Cabinet's first meeting. The members are understood to be unanimous in deciding that preliminary steps shall be taken to bring this about.

At present Norway is in charge of British interests at Moscow, and it is presumed that this channel will be used to initiate direct, informal conversations with the Soviet Government.

The Cabinet also discussed the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland and the attitude to be adopted toward the Young plan for payment of German reparations.

The latter is a peculiarly thorny problem for the Labor Party, since Philip Snowden, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, categorically announced during the election his disapproval of any further burdens being shouldered by Great Britain, and the Young plan requires this country to forgo some 2 per cent of the share allotted to it by the Spa agreement of 1920.

It is understood in this connection that Mr. Snowden has accepted the policy of his predecessor, Winston Churchill, who is stated to have notified France that Great Britain will demand equal treatment with the United States in respect of the £30,000,000 owed by the latter for war costs, on which payment is due in August, unless the debt funding agreement is ratified in the meantime.

In certain other aspects the Young plan, notably functions of the proposed international bank for reparations payments, is also the cause of misgivings, among at least a section of the Labor Party. As regards home politics, the question of unemployment is expected to be a good deal of the Cabinet's work, including a preliminary discussion as to the practicability of raising the school-leaving age, which is now 14.

All these points are expected to be dealt with in the King's speech, the draft of which Mr. MacDonald prepared during his visit to Lismore, but which it is stated will need several more cabinet meetings before it receives final shape.

## Gibson to Aid Dawes in Naval Conversations

(Continued from Page 1)

the next few days, July will be occupied in plotting the new Cabinet through the early critical stages of its first parliamentary session, and France is extremely anxious to hold a conference as early as possible to implement the new reparations plan, in order that the way may be cleared for the settlement of the question of the \$400,000,000 debt she owes the United States for war stores due for repayment on Aug. 1.

On Sept. 2 Mr. MacDonald has promised to be in Geneva for the opening session of the League of Nations Assembly. Thus it begins to

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA

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205 Broadway Avenue  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
113 West State Street  
ROCKFORD, ILL.

15 West Main Street  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

look increasingly gruffly that he will be able to visit Washington till toward the end of the year.

Reference to Yardstick  
A curious reference was made to the proposed yardstick at the launching of the submarine Poseidon at Barrow, by Vice-Admiral V. H. Haggard, the Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport. "Possibly both we in the navy and the armament firms may be in for rather a hard time in the future," declared the admiral.

"General Dawes had some hard things to say about naval officers and how he would not leave them to cut down armaments. Possibly he was quite wise. He says our business is to produce a yardstick by which we are to measure the relative values of ships of the same class and leave it to the statesmen to provide their yardstick (which I think will be a far more difficult thing) for the relative needs of each nation. However, every thing points to a reduction of armament and I think we will have to face it."

## Borah Holds Freedom of Seas Must First Be Settled

WASHINGTON—The explanation of the apparent restraint and deliberateness of the Hoover and MacDonal governments in the matter of the naval disarmament question, according to international authorities here, is due primarily to their deep concern for the success of such negotiations.

An opinion of authoritative spokesmen, the British and American governments are already in direct touch with each other on the question and are agreed upon the desirability of limiting armament. If that were all there were to the matter, it would be relatively easy and simple.

But other factors are vitally involved, both domestic and international. In England the Labor Government is confronted with the problem of maintaining itself in power. In the United States, the Hoover Administration faces a disturbed Senate situation, with the leader of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, William E. Borah, heartily in favor of naval curtailment, but insisting that the "freedom of the seas" issue be settled first. Also, next year is a congressional election period, with the Administration facing possible serious losses in the Senate, where even at present it has difficulty in preserving its control, despite the fact that the Chamber is under a nominal Republican majority.

Mr. Borah's vigorous insistence that no sound and lasting solution of the naval disarmament question can be effected until an agreement has been reached on the freedom of the seas issue is a very important factor in the situation. Should Mr. MacDonald come to the United States personally to discuss the question with President Hoover, Mr. Borah would undoubtedly participate in the conferences and would take the opportunity to stress his views.

Mr. MacDonald has no record as favoring the establishment of a maritime code and in a three-cornered talk the question would be certain to come up. It is the opinion of Mr. Borah and other international authorities that both the British and United States Governments are at present endeavoring to keep the freedom of seas issue in the background. "Mr. Borah is opposed to such a policy. He asserts that he will not agree to any reduction of armament purposes that can be prevented is a saving to the people of all countries, but he declares that no real solution of the naval question can be hoped for until the freedom of the seas issue has been met squarely and courageously.

It is authoritatively understood that Mr. Borah is preparing a public discussion of the whole question which he may deliver soon in a speech.

## Pacific Tremor Did Little Damage

New Zealand High Commissioner Corrects Reports of Recent Quake in Dominion

LONDON—The recent earthquake "fortunately leaves New Zealand quite unaffected as far as the general economic circumstances of the Dominion are concerned," according to Sir James Parr, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London. Sir James says that he desires to correct the impression that there has been widespread disaster throughout the country.

"Though the earth tremor was felt generally over the whole Dominion only in one restricted locality did they occur with any degree of severity, namely in the north-west corner of South Island and even here what damage has been caused has been in the rough mountainous district where landslides have often occurred."

The area in question, Sir James added, was very sparsely populated and the rest of the country "bears virtually no trace of the earthquake. It is wrong to suppose that Wellington and other towns have suffered. As a matter of fact no city suffered at all, the only town to be really damaged was West Port, a relatively small borough on the west coast."

WARNER BROS. SPLIT-UP  
NEW YORK—Warner Bros. Pictures stockholders at special meeting approved increase in stock to 7,500,000 authorized shares from 2,500,000 and 2-for-1 split-up.

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## New Gateway to Buffalo



New York Central Terminal, Soon to Displace the Old Exchange Street Station.

## Buffalo Greets New Station With Public Ceremony

Modern Terminal of New York Central Takes Trains Directly Into City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUFFALO—The new station of the New York Central Lines, set in a location two miles up-town from the old one, has just been opened to public service with ceremonies participated in by railroad and local officials.

The terminal marks a new era in the New York Central's Buffalo service, for it not only provides modern facilities removed from the lower business district of the city, but also a means of running the railroad's fast trains directly into Buffalo. Due to the track layout, these trains have skirted the city heretofore.

A committee of railway municipal and chamber of commerce officials prepared appropriate ceremonies to mark the completion of the edifice, whose tower rises 271 feet above the track level.

The Central Terminal replaces a station which has served Buffalo since the 1860's. The new terminal stands on an elevated plaza. Wide thoroughfares to facilitate traffic have been built leading to and from it, and a street car station has been provided within the terminal proper. The tower houses 15 floors of offices, and its top will be illuminated at night. The train concourse, on a level below the main concourse, contains 14 tracks.

## Continent Crossed Twice in 5½ Days

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Aeronautics has cut another slice out of the transportation-time between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America, with the return of C. W. Y. Currie, publicity manager of the New York Central round trip air-rail journey to Los Angeles, completed in 5½ days.

The time, which was made over the New York Central Lines-Universal Airways System, is said to be the fastest thus far recorded over the same route by any regularly established lines, and points the way to further annihilation of distance through the employment of air-rail hook-ups.

The party left New York on the Southwestern Limited of the New York Central the evening of June 14, arriving in Los Angeles in the morning of June 17. Mr. Currie then boarded a return train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, after a three-hour motor trip about Los Angeles, and was in New York the morning of June 20. The air part of the journey covered about 11 hours with stops.

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## UNITED STATES MARKS TIME IN RUM SHIP CASE

Detroit River Report Now in Washington but Fuller Details Wanted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—A preliminary report on the case of the Canadian rum-running boat which is alleged to have fired upon a United States patrol boat in the Detroit River has been received by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition and is now in the hands of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Neither the Treasury Department, nor the State Department, however, will take action until a full report of the incident arrives early next week. The State Department is silent upon the matter, but it is learned that the case is considered a reverse of the I'm Alone incident. In the latter case a United States Coast Guard vessel sank a Canadian rum-running vessel off the Florida coast. So far as preliminary reports go, in the newest case, a Canadian vessel has attacked a federal patrol boat.

The State Department, according to Mr. Stimson, may not raise the question of the relation of the rum ship to the American authorities. However, this does not include the members of the crew, for Mr. Stimson holds that if a foreigner commits a crime in the United States, and is apprehended, his extradition can be requested.

In this incident the nationality of the rum-running boat is the impor-

tant legal point. However, Treasury officials declare the vessel is a well-known one in Detroit waters.

## Hoover Assures Border City of Lawful Intents

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn. (P)—Appeals to President Hoover from the local city council for relief from what was described as an "unbearable situation" resulting from prohibition enforcement activities in this section, brought a reply from the White House that the Federal Government does not intend in any way to transgress the limits of the law.

The letter from the President, under date of June 13, was in reply to a telegram dispatched by the city council after the slaying of Henry Virkkula, Big Falls confectioner, by a federal, border patrol agent, in search of liquor runners.

## Shooting Witnesses Found

OGDENSBURG, N. Y. (P)—Two of the principal witnesses and their superior officer, sought for days by sheriffs with subpoenas demanding their appearance at Plattsburgh at a hearing June 24 into the shooting a week ago of Arthur Gordon, alleged beer runner, have been served.

The men were John C. Tulloch, collector of customs, and Border Patrolmen Weldon J. Cheatham and F. L. Covey. Cheatham has admitted to Tulloch that he fatally wounded Gordon, who he said was river for the States customs patrol boat a few days ago, said the craft never had been used in liquor smuggling. The name of the owner was withheld.

Charges of attempted murder await on both sides of the river for the States customs patrol boat a few days ago, said the craft never had been used in liquor smuggling. The name of the owner was withheld.

Walter S. Petty, acting collector of Customs for Detroit, said that if the men were captured in Canada their extradition to face charges of attempted murder in United States Court would be demanded.

Col. Cortland Starnes, commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, said that his men were not responsible for law enforcement along the Detroit River.

BABY CHICKS' LONG TRIP  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—The Poultry Breeders' Association of British Columbia recently made a long distance record in the delivery of baby chicks, sending a shipment to Lombardy, Ontario, a distance of 3000 miles, in four days. The chicks traveled in state on the Trans-Canada Express, the Canadian National crack flier, which does not usually carry express shipments.

## WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS IN CHURCH AFFAIRS

Presbyterian Alliance for First Time Admits Them to Its Deliberations

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"Few women today desire to preach or to serve as officers of churches," she said, "but together with men they are asking: 'Will the woman of the future do her best work in the church, or will the church receive her most valuable services if the present day standards are continued, or if all restrictions are removed and men and women serve freely to capacity and not according to sex?'"

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AFGHAN EX-ROYALTIES DEPART FOR EUROPE  
BOMBAY (P)—Former King Amanullah of Afghanistan, with his Queen, Souraya, and their entourage have sailed for Europe aboard the liner Mooltan. They occupied 25 first-class cabins. These were special cabins provided for the former royal personages.

The party was conveyed secretly from their hotel to the ship in six sedan automobiles. Inayatullah, brother of Amanullah, bade him good-bye on the pier. An Afghan cook traveled with the party.

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## LONDON PRESS CONDEMN 'RAG' BY STUDENTS

Turbulent Scene at Anti-  
vivisectionist Meeting Calls  
Forth Universal Criticism

By HANS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The press generally expresses severe condemnation of the disgraceful "ragging" by 200 medical students who broke up a meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection and injured several women and, except in one instance, eluded detection by the police. Two developments followed the affair. One was the arrest and a fine of £3 imposed on the single arrested offender. The other was the visit of a deputation of anti-vivisectionists to Scotland Yard to protest to Viscount Byles, the metropolitan police commissioner.

The Manchester Guardian voiced the widespread newspaper disapproval of the exploit of the exuberant youths in the following words: "It is plain that this kind of turbulence must be ended. Among all the various duties of the police, the defense of free speech is one of the most important, and it is intolerable that any cause which happens to be distasteful to any section of young heads should be prosecuted in this way. But police are not the only people concerned."

"The hospital authorities who undertake the training of medical students can easily quell such ruffianism if they choose. . . There is a type of youth who considers a trifling fine a small price to pay for his adventure, but who as a result of the advertisement of his riotous night of 'fun' does not in the least relish losing part or all his university career."

Medical students, we imagine, would be unwilling to lose their seniority or risk expulsion for acts of hooliganism. If their pastors and masters were to make it plain that the police court fines would not be the end of such cases, the nuisance would surely be stopped once and for all. The hospital authorities must consider their responsibilities and not leave it to the police to enforce manners on the unmannerly."

Contrast Is Drawn  
The Daily Herald, organ of the Labor Government, discusses the "rag" as follows: "Last February during dispute at Nine-Mile-Point colliery near Newport men were imported to work. The local miners held meetings against this attempt to defeat their opposition to the company's demands. A large force of police was drafted into the districts. Baton charges were made and several men were arrested for 'riotous behavior.' This week they have been prosecuted with all the rigor of the law. The jury has convicted them and the judge has sentenced two of the men to six months' imprisonment and five others to three months."

"Last Thursday a number of medical students took part in organized interruption of the anti-vivisection meeting in London. There was a wild uproar, in which several members of the audience were badly shaken. The police were called in and one student was arrested. He was found guilty of assaulting an elderly steward and fined £3. The contrast afforded by the two cases is to say the least instructive. A body of men protesting against an attack on their

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Industrial solidarity are treated as criminals and suffer the penalties of a criminal. Another body of men make an unseemly and provocative disturbance against freedom of speech and opinion but only one of their number is arrested and he is let off with an insignificant fine. Truly there is one law for the miner and another for the medical student."

## Church-State Peace Becomes Fact in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

Religious law violation charges at Las Tres Marias Island prison colony; orders for immigration officials at border points to permit return to Mexico of any Catholic priest or prelate; and the setting free of 50 religious prisoners in Mexico City. The orders also called for an inventory of church property preparatory to turning it over to the priests.

The settlement between the Vatican and the Mexican Government was that reached June 17 through Ambassador Morrow, acting as intermediary when negotiations which had been pending between President Portes Gil and the Mexican bishops had ended in deadlock.

Observers here believe the agreement to be verbal only, and having force only through the signed announcement of the President, which stated it in the form of a matter of policy. It is regarded also as settling only the immediate and acute phase of the long controversy, which dates from as far back as the 1850's.

No Change in Laws  
The agreement provided for no change in any of the Mexican religious laws or enabling acts for clauses of the Constitution. Neither does it mark definite concessions by the episcopate. Rather, it is the approach to a difficult problem in a friendly and conciliatory manner, each side, observers believe, pledging a broader and more liberal interpretation of the points at issue.

The problems provided by nationalization of church property, such suppression of ecclesiastical as still exists, and other minor phases of the long controversy have not been settled. It is considered, but it is hoped that the "crisis" movement, or so-called religious rebellion, will almost immediately disappear.

The bishops and priests will resume services in the churches as quickly as they can be taken over from the Government and the clerics themselves can reach the localities.

One city, Cholula, Puebla, with 50,000 population, has 355 churches to be taken over, one for each day of the year.

It has been revealed just how close the negotiations were to breaking down. The two bishops, called at noon June 21 to Chapultepec Castle to see President Portes Gil, were forced to tell him they had no word from Pope Pius.

The President had planned leaving later in the day for San Luis Potosi, having awaited a reply in Mexico City as long as he felt he could. His departure would have been at least an unhelpful augury for any further negotiations.

While they talked Sergio Monti, first secretary of the Chilean Embassy who also had worked tirelessly on the agreement, received a message from the Vatican, hurriedly decoded it, rushed to Chapultepec to inform the three men that the Pope had acquiesced in the agreement.

**FEDERAL COURT DENIES  
RECEIVERSHIP REQUEST**

CLEVELAND, O. (P)—An application for a receiver for the Brotherhood Investment Company, \$10,000,000 subsidiary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was denied here June 21 in the Federal Court.

The application, which was filed recently by minor stockholders, admitted that the company was not bankrupt, but alleged that it was in danger unless handled carefully. Judge Paul Jones ruled that the company was in good hands at the present time.

**KING'S LYNN MAYOR  
STARTS FOR AMERICA**

By HANS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The Marchioness of Townsend and her 12-year-old son have left Waterloo for the United States where as Mayor of King's Lynn, England, she will be the guest of honor at the tercentenary celebration of Lynn, Mass.

## Take Leading Part in Suffrage Congress



Above—Miss Ruth Morgan, United States, Chairman of Peace Committee. Below—Miss Ingeborg Walin, Sweden, Vice-Chairman, Committee on Like Conditions of Work.

## Women to Take Suffrage Plea Before League

(Continued from Page 1)

but in view of the French occupation of the Rhineland they considered that its wording had an unpleasant implication.

Decide on Compromise  
The convention passed it over their objection, but evidence of the dove of peace which has hovered over all the sessions was evident when the French and German delegations left the hall to draft a compromise resolution.

The convention asked national societies to study chemical warfare, to urge governments to maintain strict supervision over gas manufacture and to obtain governmental ratification of the Geneva protocol.

Even Berlin taxi drivers were interested in this resolution, women were told by Miss Ruth Morgan of New York, chairman of the peace committee, who said one driver had asked two women on the way to the hall if they couldn't do something to abolish use of gas in war.

Certainly Berlin has shown much interest in the one mass meeting for peace already held, so many people gathering around the hall that microphones had to be used to convey the speeches to them.

League's Power Emphasized  
The power of the League of Nations to establish world peace was emphasized by speakers including Count von Bernstorff, president of the International Union of the League of Nations, Dame Rachel Crowley, head of the social section of the League, Dr. C. C. Bakker van Bosse, representative from Holland to the League, and Miss Emilie Gourd, who is official observer at Geneva for the alliance.

All of them asked the women to use their influence to make the League more effective. Dame Rachel Crowley saying: "The League is not perfect but I beg of you to make it your personal responsibility to see that it is made as good as it can be."

Germany must be freed from oppressive measures in order to do its

best work for peace, said Joseph Wirth, German statesman, who welcomed the guests and pledged them that "The German Government and the German people will work for peace."

Peace is not merely an ideal, but a political task, Dr. Gertrude Baumer told the women. "Only in so far as they lead to a real disarmament will arbitration and treaties of security prove genuine and honest peace instruments," said Dr. Baumer.

Facts and Armaments  
"Whoever has decided to entrust the fate of his own people to victory of the idea of peace could not tolerate this one thing—that treaties are made on the one hand and armament piled up on the other—that as a counterpoint of peace outlawing war we see in laboratories and factories the ingenuity of modern technique inventing ever more effective methods of mechanical, incendiary, unheroic mass destruction."

Great applause greeted this statement which Dr. Baumer said she made "as a German for those to whom it has not been easy to fight this conflict between world peace and national interest out within themselves and to whom the inner struggle between the duty toward their own nation and the claims of a new epoch in human development has meant the great decisive fight of their lives."

Other pleas for peace were made by Miss Bertha Lutz of Brazil, Madame Schwab of France, Madame Sarolai, Naide of India, Miss Aloysie Stebel of Yugoslavia, Madame Eugenie de Reuss Jancoulescu of Rumania, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, all of whom accepted the challenge of women's responsibility to work for peace.

A plea to women "to disregard the things which separate us and to emphasize the things which unite us" was made by Miss Morgan, who presided over the mass meeting.

United States Co-operation  
Referring to the position of the United States, outside of the League of Nations and the World Court, Miss Morgan said: "In Europe you are concerned with the reduction of armies as well as of navies, you are concerned with the difficulty of changed frontiers, and you are, above all, concerned with the many economic problems which are still before every country. All that the women of the United States can do is to co-operate with the women of all countries in a determined effort for peace."

The United States has "national cause for rejoicing," said Miss Morgan, because the negotiations regarding the entry of the United States into the World Court have been reopened under the most favorable conditions, the present Administration at Washington has indicated a willingness to reduce armaments and to concede some of the points which have blocked previous international negotiations, and with the treaty of conciliation with Latin America passed "there are great hopes for the treaty for compulsory arbitration."

"All this raises the peace hopes of a member from the United States," said Miss Morgan. "On the other hand, we fully appreciate that peace is already working for peace through the League of Nations, already possessing Locarno treaties, cannot regard these American steps with the same congratulation as do the citizens of my country."

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George Novak, Detroit . . . 7m. 24s.  
Wai Yoke, Detroit . . . 6m. 51s.  
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A. Schwarzkopf, Norfolk, Va. 5m. 32s.  
R. Morton, Hyde Park, Mass. 5m. 10s.  
D. Burnham, W. Lafayette, Ind. 4m. 50s.  
E. Carpenter, Amsterdam, N.Y. 4m. 41s.  
Markham, Providence, R.I. 4m. 34s.  
H. Packwith, Chicago . . . 4m. 21s.  
J. Popheim, Port Huron, Mich. 4m. 20s.  
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Second to Louis Proctor, whose Vought Corsair model had a mark of 97 per cent perfect, was William Chaffee of Detroit, the finest of the workmen in the metropolitan district. Chaffee also built a Corsair, but only had an average of 87 per cent.

Third went to Joseph Sevilla of Springfield, Mass.; fourth, Floyd Kowalski of Buffalo; fifth, Chalmers Stewart of Akron; sixth, Tudor Morris of Peru, Ind.; seventh, Harvey Kruger of Detroit, who won the First National Bank contest; eighth, Charles L. Lamb of Oakland, Calif.

In the junior division, George L. Thompson Jr. of Minneapolis was second to Mudie; third went to Ray Shepherd of Hilo, T. H.; fourth, Louis Carlson of Naugatuck, Conn.; fifth, Grover Davidson, Chewa, N. J.; sixth, Lloyd Parker of Salisbury, N. C.; seventh, James Smalley of Detroit; eighth, Clinton Leech, Springfield, Mass.

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## SECURITY STEPS FOUND IN ARMS AND LOAN BAN

Compatible With Conscription of Wealth in Emergency, Peace Advocate Holds

How can the nations of the world make the pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent countries? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the twentieth.

By a Staff Correspondent  
REVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Every possible effort should be made by the friends of peace, not only to obtain passage of the Porter Resolution, now pending before Congress, for a presidential embargo on American arms and munitions to warring nations, but to extend the power of the embargo to loans intended for warring nations, as well.  
This is the opinion of Raphael Herman, president of several large industrial power interests, and donor of the \$25,000 competitive prize won several years ago by Dr. David Starr Jordan.

"The Porter Resolution, placing an embargo on the shipment of munitions to a warring state, is an excellent thing, and should be urged upon Congress by every friend of peace," Mr. Herman said in an interview.  
Advance Step by Step  
"The suggestion that its powers be extended so as to include loans is also excellent, practical and necessary. It will undoubtedly come, too, in the course of time, but may be more than we can reasonably expect at once. However, I favor every attempt to obtain it without delay. We can afford to aim for much, but must be willing to compromise our wishes rather than risk defeat of the whole proposition. If we gain the present resolution alone we shall have done much. Then we can go ahead in the future, step by step, building upon the foundation already achieved, until we have a structure of peace."  
"In the Kellogg-Briand Treaty we have a splendid beginning for this structure. The arms embargo sought in the Porter Resolution is a logical first step to strengthen the treaty and increase its effectiveness. The loan embargo is a second step, and others will surely be suggested at the proper time."

Opposition Can Be Overcome  
"There will, of course, be opposition, reasoning or unreasoning, to all this progress. But we must not be dismayed by opposition. It can be beaten down in time, and progress will go on in spite of it."  
"The proposed embargo on loans appeals to me as wholly compatible

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with the earlier suggestion that wealth be conscripted along with manpower in time of war. Such measures are wholesome in that they would directly influence the leaders of business, who have so great a part in determining peace or war. And they coincide fully with the great movement which is spreading over the whole world, to obtain peace through education.  
The crying need in this educational field is at present greater centralized control, and the consequent elimination of duplicated efforts. The World Federation of Education Associations is busy trying to solve this problem, and is meeting with considerable success.

**Grange Supports Move**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COLUMBUS, O.—The proposals of The Christian Science Monitor concerning peace and the United States exerting its influence as deterrent to war and in support of the Kellogg peace treaties are endorsed by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange.

"I commend the animus of the Monitor's editorials," he said, "and believe that their distribution will have a tendency to start a number of people thinking along right lines in regard to the responsibility of this nation in promoting harmonious world relationships."  
"The first proposition relative to exporting munitions is sound. The second proposition relative to loans is just as important. Each of these suggestions is in harmony with the long-established program of the National Grange relative to peace."

**Nation Welcomes  
Farming Advice  
From 4-H Clubs**

**Washington Campers Agree  
on Essentials of Ideal  
Rural Community**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The Government is already doing more for agriculture than any other business but that Department will welcome recommendations for improved service that 4-H boys and girls may make on their return home from their seven-day encampment in Washington, R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, told them at their morning assembly.

Ruth Bryan Owen (D.), Representative from Florida, urging obedience to law, compared the growth of the republic to the building of a great cathedral which takes 100 years or more to complete.  
"The people who saw the foundations laid never saw the completed edifice. The youth of today has the task of completing the edifice begun by those who went forth in covered wagons," she said.

The campers learned about horticulture, the growth of the government at the department's greenhouses, got a bird's eye view of the capital from the Washington Monument, and went by bus to Mount Vernon. W. P. Jones, of the Play and Recreation Association of America, taught them new games to play and songs to sing around their evening campfire.

The ideal farming community, the young farmers agreed at their daily conference, should have among other things, alert, progressive farmers as its citizens, a good school near by, fertile farm lands and well-constructed buildings, easy access to markets, good roads to town, attractive community meeting places, a happy, co-operative atmosphere, and a strong extension organization. A discussion of the 4-H club as a means of developing a community of this type concluded the program.

**COLOMBIA REMAINS NEUTRAL**  
BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Frontier authorities on the Colombian-Venezuelan boundary have been ordered to observe absolute neutrality toward Venezuelan revolutionaries, the Minister of Interior has announced.

**ZEHN & SCHLONSKI**  
recommends their expert advice to foreign buyers of German merchandise. They are prepared to put at the disposal of their clients propositions based on a thorough knowledge of German markets and sources of supply. Efficient handling of all transactions. Correspondence solicited in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish.  
ZEHN & SCHLONSKI, Grad. Engineers, 18 Blich Str., Frankfurt a/M, Germany.

**They Are Everywhere**  
In summer, winter, rain or shine, they are everywhere. Their garments are always scanty and more often than not they are ragged. Somehow these childlike people find it easy to laugh and smile, showing double rows of teeth snowy by contrast with their sable skins. Now and then one hears a bit of Gullah, a patois peculiar to the low country and the sea islands. At first it seems unintelligible, but its sound is always rich and exuberant.

Should one slip through the city gates after nightfall he would miss some of the Negro's welcome, but early morning would bring sounds from the native blacks. Slurping, slurping, slurping, the sound of the shrimp man. His voice is pleasantly sonorous and his rich tones seem literally to burst upon the salty air.

His appearance is as picturesque as his voice is lovely. A huge black Negro, dressed in faded overalls with a torn and patched shirt. Perhaps his shirt is split or torn and through its folds one may get a glimpse of rich brown of the skin on his shoulders.

He pushes before him a large shallow wheelbarrow in which the shrimps form a miniature sea of gray. The shrimp man's swinging stride carries him many miles before all his wares are sold. Throughout the morning his resonant cry rings through the fashionable and aristocratic section below Broad Street, and also in the poorer parts of the city. "Raw, raw, raw," is repeated twice with a rising crescendo, followed by "Come an' git yo' raw, raw shrimp," on a falling scale.

"Shrimp," calls a maid, appearing at the gate of a marvelously wrought iron.

The huckster reluctantly stops his song, and without hastening his pace he approaches and lets down his barrow. A score of times each day he holds the same conversation.

"How much yo' shrimps?"  
"Fifteen cent or plate dis mawnin."

## Negroes of Charleston—Eager to Please You, to Sing, to Dance



Flowers to Sell.



The Groundnut Cake Woman.



A Huckster—"Weg-a-tubles!"



"Shine, Sah!"

By CLYDE WILSON  
CHARLESTON is like a big-hearted black mammy who opens her arms and holds you head on her breast and sings to you like that. At the very wharf the rhythmic flap flap of bare feet padding against the worn flagstones beats a syncopated greeting as you leave the steamer. A jostling crowd of Negro boys shout in their eagerness to amuse. A request, accompanied by the cheerful clink of a few pitched pennies is enough to persuade them to sing either a plaintive old spiritual or the latest vaudeville hit.

Sometimes the boys crowd around a shuffling dancer. They chant, hum and clap their hands in time as he moves with an uncouth grace through the intricate steps of a native dance. The circle breaks suddenly as the performance stops and coins ring against the old flagstones. Eager boys dart breathlessly beneath one another's feet in pursuit of the nickels and dimes that are thrown to them.

At the railway station you feel that the group of gay young redcaps can hardly wait to drop their heavy bags and dull packages to sing and dance. It would almost seem that the money earned in this way is twice as dear as that got by labor. At various places about the city smaller groups waylay one. They gather about to shine shoes, sell papers or run errands. They are all anxious to please and go on for a few cents. Their childish efforts are always delightful. No matter what else one may have come to see he cannot fail to be diverted by the naive happy creatures for whom neither the future nor the weather holds a terror, despite the obvious fact that they are prepared for neither.

They are everywhere. In summer, winter, rain or shine, they are everywhere. Their garments are always scanty and more often than not they are ragged. Somehow these childlike people find it easy to laugh and smile, showing double rows of teeth snowy by contrast with their sable skins. Now and then one hears a bit of Gullah, a patois peculiar to the low country and the sea islands. At first it seems unintelligible, but its sound is always rich and exuberant.

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the business section as well as the residential parts of the city. Everywhere his sales are light, but everywhere stops to listen. If the old man sells no honey, he gives incomparable pleasure.

**Balanced Upon Their Needs**  
In the spring the small truck farmers bring in their produce balanced upon their heads in bags or great flat baskets. These too sing, "Tomatoes, nice, ripe to-matoes; fresh vegetables!" But there is not the same mellowness and sweetness of tone that marks the regular huckster.

Country maidens come with huge baskets of wildflowers—purple and gray irises gathered from the marshes, wild azaleas and waxes lilies, mock orange and other native blossoms. The young girls stand upon the busy street corners in picturesque costumes of brilliant hues, offering bouquets for sale. A few cents will buy a large bunch from any of the baskets, which are usually handwoven from the leaves of the palmetto. Sometimes the flower girl is an older woman who sits beside her basket.

On certain days Jenkins' Band gathers on a busy corner. Weird and strange efforts in popular and classical music at once edify and amaze the crowds.

The members of the band vary in ages from an urchin of 5 or 6, who wields a baton, to boys of 15. They are usually accompanied by a man who keeps them together and receives the moneys collected between the numbers of these informal concerters. Anyone may call for any piece, and it will be played without notes or hesitation.

The organization is a part of an orphanage conducted for the children of this dark-skinned race; its work is far-reaching and has helped both whites and blacks of the entire section. It has made citizens out of potential vagrants and criminals. When the band is not at home, it is touring either in the states or abroad, and everywhere it draws delighted crowds.

And where, one asks, do these characters disappear in the night? Are they like figures from the Arabian Nights, coming and going silently and mysteriously? They attend their own pleasures by night.

Many of them hide away in the great dark, damp houses in sections that are no longer fashionable. Others vanish into dingy courts on the edge of the sacred precincts below Broad Street. Great rooms with lofty ceilings shelter entire families, while courts with walls covered with gray-green lichen furnish home for huge numbers of dark-skinned people of assorted ages, as well as shelter for any chickens, goats or other domestic fowl and animal that can eke out a half-starved existence among these simple, childlike people.

**Gay Scenes**  
They like the night for it brings freedom from work. The children chatter and play with a new gaiety; the men change their work songs for ballads and the women's eyes brighten and their toes twitch with a desire to dance. The high-walled courts present gay, festive scenes on warm summer nights.

In these same courts many women work by day. They bend over wash-tubs and huge sooty boilers. Masses of clotheslines are stretched above them like great webs. Such a place furnishes a home for Marn Caroline, a dame of fifty or thereabouts. Here she supports a number of children and her husband by patient bending over her tubs.

"What fur yo' gwine 'punto de henhouse, Caline," she calls from her work. "No never see sech a child. Hyuh! yo' Honeychile, so call yo' pa-an' hev him to git Caline down off de henhouse. Las' time her cawled 'punto hit what he do but fall an' break a nail—An' aigs worth forty cent a dozen too!"

Having issued orders, she resumes her work to the dismal refrain of "Lard hev murcey." From the top of the high wall, her green-eyed cat contemplates the scene. His mistress at the tubs, Caroline upon the henhouse and the headless Honeychile; he looks at them coldly and without understanding, then turns his gaze out across the sea of tiled roofs with an air of urbane boredom.

**ARGENTINE GOLD FLOW  
WILL GUARD CURRENCY**

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Directors of the National Bank of Argentina have decided to earmark 40,000,000 gold pesos for shipment to the United States in case necessity should arise to stabilize the Argentine peso and to discourage speculation.

This sum is in addition to the 10,000,000 gold pesos (approximately \$10,000,000) which will be shipped to New York June 27. These shipments will not affect the present volume of money in circulation, as there is estimated to be \$30,000,000 in gold in the "Caja de Conversion," or gold depository.

Of course, not all of them possess so marvelous an attitude toward life, but hundreds of stores of wisdom and charming philosophy are often found beneath the snowy headcloths of the mammys, or "da-das," as they are called.

The honey man is a most engrossing person. He is another who sings his wares from one end of the city to the other. He is bent and old, and a fringe of white hair shows beneath his cap. There is, however, a rugged strength about him; he pushes his cart like a young man and the ringing tones of his voice are youthful.

"Honey, honey, honey!"  
"Who got honey?"  
"Ah got honey."  
"Sweet, sweet, sweet honey."  
"Ah got um in de comb?"  
"Ah got um in de comb?"  
"Ah got um in de comb?"  
"Honey, honey, honey!"

With his enchanting song he visits

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Saves hands, labor, time. So easily handled, child can wring it really dry. Outwears other mops 3 to 1. Renewable, removable mop heads, 75c. Screws on and uncovers like electric light bulb. Approved by Good Housekeeping Magazine. At all Good Dealers or order direct—\$1.50 prepaid.  
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## DE PRIEST SAYS HE WILL OFFER MUSICALES AGAIN

Negro Member of Congress  
Also Makes Statement on  
White House Incident

WASHINGTON (AP)—Oscar De Priest, the Negro Republican member of the House from Illinois, plans to repeat in February the benefit musicale and reception he headed June 21 in the Washington Auditorium.

Invitations to the first musicale were extended by Mr. De Priest to all except two Republican members of Congress, but most of them had left Washington shortly before or soon after the summer recess began and only a dozen or so white persons, including Representative Yates, former Governor of Illinois, were included among the audience of 3000.

Taking cognizance of the situation, Mr. De Priest announced that he would ask the Negroes "to repeat this again next February, when everybody is over their summer vacation."

**Refers to White House Tea**  
His only reference to the public discussion over the presence of Mrs. De Priest at a recent White House tea to a group of wives of members of Congress was: "I gave out a public statement in which I said everything there was to say."

His statement follows:  
"It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat."

"She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that."

**"Trying to Stir up Prejudices"**  
These southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.

"There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact."

"There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like."

**BOOT AND SHOE UNION  
ELECTS NEW OFFICERS**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Boot and Shoe Workers Union convention at its closing session elected John J. Mara, of Cincinnati, president; Gad Martindale, Rochester, vice-president; and C. L. Balne, Boston, secretary.

The general executive committee is: Clara Katzor, A. M. Lawrence, George W. Lawson and Frank E. Cook, all re-elected; John F. Grant, John A. Brennan, John J. Kenney and C. A. McKeercher, new members.

**ERIE PUBLICITY HEAD  
GOES TO MARQUETTE**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—L. C. Probert, until recently vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company, has resigned to

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Service Here**  
Is particularly a convenience during vacation. We will welcome your application.  
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Quality Predominate"**  
SMART APPAREL  
for Particular Men  
**Porter Clothing Co.**  
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Write us of your needs.  
**LOVEMAN  
JOSEPH  
AND LOEB**  
Birmingham, Alabama  
(A Complete Department Store)

**Philadelphian Girl  
Seeks Art in 'Spud'**  
Going to Paris to Learn How  
French Get Poetry Out  
of the Kitchen Stove  
By a Staff Correspondent  
PHILADELPHIA—To most Americans a potato is merely a potato but to the French it is an apple of the earth, which explains why Miss Edith Barratt, of Philadelphia, is making a pilgrimage to Paris this month.

Miss Barratt's trip to Paris, however, is not entirely in behalf of the lowly potato. She is going there to learn all she can about cooking and to the French have acquired their ability to achieve poetry, romance and beauty from the kitchen stove.

Miss Barratt will attend classes at the Cordon Bleu, finishing a course she started last summer. On her return to Philadelphia she will establish a school of French cooking where debutantes and members of the Junior League may attend in an effort to establish a vogue for French viands. She hopes to take the lowly Philadelphia scrap, and make it taste just as sweet or sweeter under another name, with perhaps some changes in the method of culinary preparation.

**TRAIL-BLAZING FLIGHT  
AUTHORIZED BY BRAZIL**  
RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The Pan American Airways, Inc., has been given permission to fly a trail-blazing Fokker monoplane along the Brazilian coast preparatory to establishment of an air mail route between Brazil and the United States, the Ministry of Communications announced.

**"57 Years in Atlanta"**  
**SMART  
Apparel**  
for  
Women and Misses  
**Regenstein's**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA  
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

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ATLANTA  
Until July 1st  
All-Wool 5-lb Blankets  
\$9.94  
\$12.84 After July 1st  
Order now and save 22% on your winter blankets

assume a similar position with the Pere Marquette Railroad Company. He will have headquarters in Cleveland and will be in general charge of the public and press relations of the Pere Marquette and supervise similar activities on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley Railroads, allied with the Marquette.

Mr. Probert was for some time connected with the Associated Press and supervised the reporting of the Peace Conference at Paris. Under J. Bernet, head of the Erie, Mr. Probert resumed railroad work as vice-president in charge of the general activities of promoting good will and publicity.

**CHICAGO BOOSTS  
1929-1930 TAXES  
TO AID SCHOOLS**  
Legislature Passing Bill  
Adds \$35,000,000 for  
Two Years to Income

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Chicago's public schools are to get an additional \$35,000,000 income for the next two years. A bill for a tax rate increase in 1929 and 1930 passed the Legislature and the Governor has announced he will allow it to become law without his signature.

This extra school money is granted for the limited period to tide the Board of Education over a tight place reached because it has struck the limit of its borrowing power.

Instead of paying 98 cents on every \$100 of assessed valuations, Chicago will pay \$1.47 in 1929. The next year it will pay \$1.35. Then it will return to the old 98-cent rate unless there is new legislation.

Louis L. Emmerson, Governor, said he would not put his name to it chiefly "because it increases taxes without a referendum and does not provide any guarantee that the relief will be permanent." His reason for not using his veto power, he said, was because he realized that the schools had to have money.

The legal department of the board of education holds that the present situation is an emergency due to the delay in collecting taxes. Revaluation of property has been ordered here and the 1928 taxes, normally collectible in 1929, may not come in until 1930, the department explains.

If the new valuations prove fair, however, the board should find its problems solved for certain expected increases in assessments ought to bring in enough money to pay the educational bills, according to Ralph Condee, assistant attorney for the board. Financial experts on the other hand point out that a better budget system is needed.

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Thrift Sale"**  
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Through June 27th—  
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# Music News of the World

## The Art of Anton von Webern

By ERWIN STEIN

THE fate of genius appears ever the same. Men may travel in airplanes instead of using stagecoaches, but they often seem to remain as ponderous as ever so far as regards the things of culture. If a man proves capable of soaring musically, for example, he soon loses contact with his contemporaries; and it is long before the masses catch up with him.

It is Anton von Webern's fate to be far ahead of his time. His name is known throughout the world, but only once has a work of his found, so far, real favor with the public: his Five Orchestral Pieces, when he himself conducted a performance of them at the Zurich International Music Society Festival. This was in 1926, 13 years after the composition of this work. The listeners, on the strength of Webern's reputation, feared the worst; but they were conquered by the surpassing subtlety and beauty of what they heard, and the success was great. In consequence, several conductors decided to give performances of these Five Pieces—in the United States, I believe, Koussevitzky and Stokowski did so—but never again was a success comparable to that at Zurich achieved.

If you ask Webern in which respects his music is new, you will hear him declare that the German classics are his models; that he strives to follow their example and that his music, in its essentials, does not differ from theirs: a motive is developed, further motives are introduced, and in turn varied, contrasting sections are opposed to one another, and so forth. In any case, however, the development of motives is carried out with greater speed. It does not consist of the most immediate and obvious consequences, but passes on forthwith to consequences two or three degrees removed; for the most obvious consequences are self-evident enough to be inferred by listeners, and the composer need not circumstantially state them.

Significance in Its Form. But to assume this much is to credit average listeners with a capacity which they lack: they do not draw the inference, and accordingly they do not realize the logic of the whole, the musical coherence. And yet, it is in the achievement of form that lies the most significant feature of Webern's art. But his form is so subtle and so delicately balanced that it ceases to exist if not perfectly rendered by the interpreters.

In the matter of content, Webern's music, I think, is not very difficult to understand; surely it is far less difficult than Schönberg's. But in its sonority it constitutes a problem for most people. It reveals to us a new world of sonority, a world in which our ears, so far, can hardly perceive and differentiate. The novelty lies not only in the single tone-colors, but even more in the structures resulting from the assemblages of notes and colors. In Beethoven we find instances of melodies apporportioned to various instruments (e. g., the second theme in the "Eroica," when the changes in color co-operate in intensifying the utterance, in giving expression. Of course, it must be assumed that players will realize what they have to do, and continue in natural, unbroken manner melodies started on other instruments.

Whole Range of Colors. But Webern's melodies draw on the whole range of colors. They cross and recross from one instrument to another; not infrequently, each single note of a pattern is entrusted to a different player. Take, for instance, the bow instruments:

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Friday—Italian Program

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It may happen that the first note of a melody is given out pizzicato, the second col arco, the third is a harmonic, the fourth is col legno. The process is comparable with that of the "pointilliste" painter, whose pictures consist of juxtaposed dots of color. In such canvases, certain eyes can discern nothing but the separate dots of color, whereas others see pictures that owe much of their brilliance and transparency to the painter's method.

Webern's melodies, accordingly, are difficult to perform. Each player must give out the one note or the few notes that fall to his lot with particularly great accuracy of rhythm, and likewise with the exact



ANTON VON WEBERN.

dynamic value required by their position and function; otherwise, the melody falls to pieces and even the keenest ears fail to perceive it. And, for the time being, it is, even at best, only the keenest ears that can assimilate all the contrasts that occur in the course of a melody of this kind; the others hear nothing but consecutive notes. But with conditions elsewhere as favorable as they were in Zurich—a capital performance and the keen atmosphere of that festival—the new world discovered by Webern may forthwith reveal itself to a bigger audience.

Tone-Color Melodies. Webern's melodies are the very "tone-color melodies" of which Schönberg, his master, speaks in the last chapter of his "Harmonielehre": melodies that consist of changes not of pitch, but of tone-color. "Subtle indeed are the senses that can differentiate here; fine is the mind that is capable of finding pleasure in things so reconceivable!"

For many hearers, the most disturbing feature of Webern's music is its brevity. Almost every one of his pieces is short; at times movements consist but of a few phrases, and the phrases themselves are unusually concise. Let us grant that all this renders comprehension more difficult. But the car has properly adjusted itself, the piece is over, and perhaps a few notes have been missed which were important in the general balance. One is accustomed to more protracted utterances; to composers who repeat their statements ("if you did not understand this the first time, perhaps you will the second time, or the third . . ."), and cautiously regulate their pace so that even the moderately alert can follow. But in modern music, the utmost concentration reigns. And whoever wishes Webern's musical ideas to produce their effect must listen with the utmost attention from end to end. These ideas do not meet you half way to them. You must be endowed with a subtle, discriminating sense of form, which does not depend upon the crude effect of repeated blocks of rhythms, that can feel dynamic tension in a sequence of two notes, and a contrast in the respective timbres of harp and celesta. And if you are, you will admire the nobility, tenderness and intensity of Webern's melodies and their purity of form, as much as their wonderful colors.

I consider Webern one of the greatest musicians of our time, both as composer and as interpreter. He is a conductor whose attitudes do

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not fascinate, but who achieves superb performances. Quite recently I had an opportunity of realizing myself the thoroughness of his methods of study. He is the conductor of several workmen's choirs in Vienna, and this year he had prepared with them Schönberg's choral "Friede auf Erden" and Mahler's Second Symphony. Shortly before the date fixed for the performance of the first, he was unable to carry on, and at his request I took charge of the concert. I was absolutely amazed at the work of these choirs. Never before had I heard Schönberg's extraordinarily difficult chorus sung so correctly as regards pitch, so beautifully as regards tone, and so intelligently as regards style, as it was, thanks to Webern, by these singers gathered from the ranks of Viennese labor, not one of whom had received vocal training.

Aplentitude of extraordinary events, even for the highest efforts of the Berlin art institutions. It is a wonder of the best presentations for an international public, a joyful readiness of the great ones among the conductors, singers, orchestras. The summer of the usual discontent after strenuous winter labor changes again into glorious work and pleasure. Holiday mood everywhere. Greeted for the spectacular is silent for the moment, in which the uninterrupted chain of these exemplary presentations actually sets up the extraordinary as a standard.

Youthful Genius. One single event, nevertheless, produces in us a long-after memory of strength, carrying us away even in the current of every day: Toscanini. In the city of the most prominent conductors of Germany the greatest bow the knees before a whole concentration of musical work, a responsibility for the whole scenic, vocal, orchestral impress, an exploration of dynamic and melodic possibilities, such as is surely unique in the musical world. The concert was a concentration of musical work, a living genius, Toscanini. No vocal star, however attractive to the public, could wrest even in moments of greatest enthusiasm the palm from him. He alone has the power of forming out of the particular a whole. Tyrannically the master serves the work which he authentically, following the composer's inspiration, forms from the soil and air of Italy. The discipline of the musicians becomes a discipline of music, and its last possible expression. Chorus and solo-

## Orchestras and the Atlantic

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SPRINGTIME voyages across the Atlantic could conceivably become a regular thing for American orchestras if a couple of projects that are being talked about, one in Boston and one here, are realized; and if, in addition, their outcome is successful. For at least 25 of the nearly 60 years that the Boston Symphony Orchestra has existed, the idea of a European tour has been discussed; and now, in the conductorship of Serge Koussevitzky, it appears to be assured. Possibly from time to time in the period, much longer than 50 years, that the Philharmonic Society, now the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York, has been going, the same sort of notion has been entertained; but today, when Arturo Toscanini has a hand in Philharmonic-Symphony direction, a European tour is mentioned as quite a likelihood.

A remarkable concurrence, indeed, if both the Boston Symphony and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony should appear next May and June in London, Paris and Berlin; and, though unfortunate, either way, thinking, in the duplication. Those cities could add a few imported concerts, I believe, to their domestic schedules without significant danger of an overfilled market. At the same time, they could hardly be expected to pay all the costs of the visits. They may be supposed to have plenty to do to make up the arrears of their own instrumental organizations. If they were disposed to let more money go than they already do in that way, they might send some of their orchestras on a tour of America.

Profit and Loss. As for the loss for an American orchestra touring Europe, that has been carefully figured out, I understand. And yet, I do not know that the estimates of the managers are availing. I only know that the figure, \$200,000, has been noted. This may look large or small to people who do not have to contribute to it; and however it looks, there is the possibility that a European tour, already undertaken and ably carried out, would be well worth a considerable cost.

Not that experience altogether proves this to be the case. For there stands the example of the New York Symphony, which toured Europe soon after the close of the war and which has since given up, having become merged with the Philharmonic and accordingly ceased to be. The New York Symphony tour was truly a magnificent display of courage; but who will deny that it was a doubtful display of artistic good sense? In such an enterprise, the strategies of music should obviously be considered. Performance should be at the highest technical mark; and interpretation, beyond all dispute, of the first order. While it may be a sign of generosity to be there beforehand, you must be there in strength.

The other day, I met Morris Gest in one of the corridors of Stuyvesant Hall. He expressed a desire to do

## Toscanini in Berlin

By KURT SINGER

THE Festspiele of the City of Berlin, bravely inaugurated by the head burgomaster, Herr Boese, have stood their first and most severe test. From the wealth of the four weeks of artistic presentations the chief features may be here given: the entire "Ring" in the State Opera; Furtwängler's Berlin opera debut ("Fingaro" and "Tristan"); historical concert in Charlottenburg Palace; "Don Pasquale" in the New Palace at Potsdam; on the small roccoco stage, four symphony concerts under Walter, Furtwängler's and Klemperer's leadership; the first performance on any stage of Hindemith's latest opera; the Diaghilev Ballet, under Ansermet; three works by Strauss, conducted by himself; a concert by the Workmen's Choral Society.

Aplentitude of extraordinary events, even for the highest efforts of the Berlin art institutions. It is a wonder of the best presentations for an international public, a joyful readiness of the great ones among the conductors, singers, orchestras. The summer of the usual discontent after strenuous winter labor changes again into glorious work and pleasure. Holiday mood everywhere. Greeted for the spectacular is silent for the moment, in which the uninterrupted chain of these exemplary presentations actually sets up the extraordinary as a standard.

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## Ensemble Ideal

Toscanini might be called the genius of precision if the preparation were not forgotten in the course of the continuously tested performance. The discipline of the entire apparatus borders on machinery and there is no avoiding Toscanini's firm decrees. A rubato, a crescendo, a breathing pause, a furioso, all these scales of expression of feeling are prepared and incontrovertibly fixed. The ensemble is thus an ideal one, but the individual can express himself only within certain limits. That is: Toscanini condemns improvisation, which contradicts the whole scheme of his settled presentation of the music and scene, and which might break a link in the chain. It is this that differentiates him from all great German conductors. Surprises are to him strange momentary caprices, also improvisations of temperament and ecstasy.

He is likewise free from the conductor's vanity, from all longing for effect for himself. Without sentimentalism he gives the form its sharp outlines, avoids pianissimo in a sustained passage and showing-off in expressive cantilena. He spans the bow of melody from detail to greatness, from the present phrase to the subsequent value of the whole—of the essential. An artist of the highest merit; a master of vocal accompaniment; an orchestra leader blessed with fine perception for the massing of sound and instrumental grouping. His orchestra sings, but his singers are accustomed to instrumental accuracy and reciprocity. The preponderance of the orchestra, a string orchestra with singularly rich violins and cello, and wind instruments capable of innumerable modulations, is evident. Yet it seldom drowns the concerted voices (as perhaps in the

something to get his name in the papers; talking perfectly in fun, of course. The thing for him to do—and nobody could be better aware of it than himself—was to give out some news. Managers, however, who have tidings to impart seldom appear voluntarily before journalists. Quite the contrary, they are likely to hide in their offices behind as strong a barrier of doorkeepers and secretaries as they can build up.

The Russian Opera. Mr. Gest recalled the bringing of the Russian Ballet to New York as one of the early and interesting exploits of his career. (He smiles at you under the rim of the same black hat, or its equivalent, that he wore then.) He asked me if I thought he had better send for the Russian Opera Company which has been giving representations of works by Borodin and Rimsky-Korsakoff the past season in Paris.

Only a little while ago, I called on the director of that company at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, and asked him if he intended to take his troupe to the United States, but received no definite answer, save that he would consider an invitation.

Here is what I think about the Russian Opera, if Mr. Gest or anybody else cares to know. It strikes me as an admirable manifestation of pride of country on the part of the Russian colony in exile in France. It seems to me to prove without gainsaying that the "Prince Igor" of Borodin is a work worthy of standing in the repertory with the "Boris Godunoff" of Moussorgsky. It seems to me to prove, further, that one piece by Rimsky-Korsakoff is about like another, charming musically and minor dramatically. Of perhaps more particular concern, it impresses me as having in its conductor, Cooper, an artist who can handle an orchestra and hold together a representation on the stage with the best of them.

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sextet in "Lucia"). In the triumph of "Aida," however, it bursts out into anthem-like sublimity. The graceful hand of the master, which appears to conduct in so ungraceful and matter-of-fact a manner, rescued for Berlin, for Germany, a well-nigh forgotten score—that of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut."

The authority, the power, the impulse of the taskmaster shows itself in the orchestra as also in the chorus, which in "Rigoletto" and "Trovatore" lends the work phenomenal unanimity, vocal and dynamic coloring. The great revelation of each evening, nevertheless, is always Toscanini's mastery. When he, to test the acoustics of the Opera House, walked through the great building, leaving chorus and soloists to continue singing and the orchestra to play without a leader, one saw how his will and his intuition lived in every stroke, in every chord, in every pause and every breath. This is the great something that grips, that remains unforgettable, unmovable: the preparatory strategy of one penetrated by the loftiness of his work, master of the operatic stage. He conducts every evening for the first time: this is the secret of his accomplishment.

Round the center of the re-creative work at the desk, round the even, fascinating sound of the orchestra, the voices of the stage are grouped. Not all perfect. Laurie Voipi stands out as tenor, the illustrious singer Pertile as most human, Stabile as a most excellent actor; with the women the voices of Lombardi, Pampaloni, of the virtuosa Toti del Monte (who, though colorless as Gilda, was magnificent in the great aria in "Lucia") fascinate more than their individuality. The scenery is humdrum, old-fashioned, consciously without plastic effect; the lighting avoids the intermediary tones that are customary in Germany and more effective. We learn from this that the meaning is "everything, the material nothing." With the methods of a past day the Italians have shown that effects can be obtained whose impression far exceeds the stage management and scenery that a "modern" theater is based upon.

Berlin calls after the Scala and its presiding chief, Toscanini, loud and enthusiastic thanks.

The University of Western Ontario, Canada, has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Edward Johnson, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company. This is the first time Western University has granted a degree to a musician. Mr. Johnson is a native of Canada.

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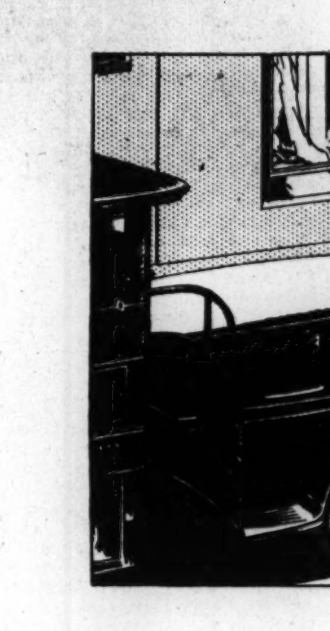
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Shostakovich represents in the fullest sense of the term the "new musical Russia." He received his training in the new era, and his musical outlook is dictated by the years of the revolution. Hence, perhaps, the western European musician will find him most interesting of the four composers I am discussing in this series of articles.

The Westerner may, nevertheless, be considerably disenchanted when he is convinced that "new Russia" expresses herself in tonal terms similar to those employed by "old Europe" of the same generation. This is characteristic: similar generations possess similar tastes in music and identical systems of musical concepts, apart altogether from surroundings and attitudes. Shostakovich began his career in very moderate tones, and his early compositions might lead one to imagine that he was a conservative musician, a guardian of the traditions of the St. Petersburg-Glazunov school. But the youthful composer (he is 22 years of age) quickly decided to sing in unison with modernism, and are shall soon see that he fell a victim to all the childish vagaries of the day—atonalism, polytonalism, "linearity" and other perversions of the musical instinct, of whose effectiveness in him there can hardly be any doubt.

At the very time when Socialist political thought strives to originate in the east of Europe a "proletarian art," musical production in that same land represents a simple "canon at the octave" to the European seeking in this sphere. Shostakovich personifies the young generation of Russia, and is its hope and apparently its pride. But why is there in this work so much dryness, so much that is misplaced, so much manifest imitation of what is, perhaps, most deservedly qualified as the "dissolution of Europe" in the domain of music? Shostakovich's connection with the social organization of contemporary Russian life is purely external: he writes a cantata, "October," for the anniversary of the Revolution, but this "October" is expressed in the same language as that used by any Hindemith in Germany, a country remote from "October." His piano sonata is a product of the "linear" musical thought which has captured

(Translated by H. W. Pring)

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## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## SURPRISES IN EASTERN PLAY

Two Leading Doubles Teams, Headed by Singles Finalists, Lose

## EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Pr.	Team	W.	L.	P.C.
1	Princeton University	15	2	85
2	Georgetown University	12	5	71
3	Yale University	11	6	67
4	Columbia University	10	7	63
5	Harvard University	9	8	59

## Special from Boston Bureau

NEW YORK.—The long delayed surprise in the eastern intercollegiate tennis championship arrived at last in the afternoon of June 21, and came double. In the semifinal round of the doubles, the two leading teams, representing Georgetown University and Princeton University, were each in turn defeated, and as a result, the team representing Princeton University is a strong favorite to win the first leg of the new Eastern Intercollegiate Trophy, as it has one more point than either Georgetown or Princeton, whose leaders will fight out the title.

A pair from Tulane University, New Orleans, composed of Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon, were the first victors of the first leg of the doubles, and as a result, the team representing Princeton University is a strong favorite to win the first leg of the new Eastern Intercollegiate Trophy, as it has one more point than either Georgetown or Princeton, whose leaders will fight out the title.

It was the victory of the Princeton pair, Donald Strachan and Walter F. Thomas, over Gregory S. Mangin, the other singles finalist, who ranks in the first 19 of national tennis, and Emmett J. Pare, a former junior champion in Chicago, that furnished the greatest upset. It was the greater surprise of the Princetonians, as well as the skillful service work of Strachan, a Philadelphia player of prominence, that finally forced the victory, by a score of 2-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2. Mangin, after the most brilliant sort of a fight, lost the first set, weakened badly toward the end, and only persevering work by his partner enabled the Georgetown team to make any stand at all. Only the second set, only to lose the next three games on vigorous lobbing by the Princetonians. But after the start of the fourth set, when Mangin and Pare were leading on service at 2-1, the Newark player weakened, and the Princetonians won the match.

In one stretch of 21 games in May, the Phillies hit 37 home runs. In only one of them did they fail to make at least one home run and four were made in each of three games. The home run hitting by the Phillies is being done chiefly by the three new stars, O'Doul, Hurst and Klein. O'Doul has made 12, Klein 16, and Hurst 13. In 54 games this year the Phillies have hit 64 home runs, a pace that kept up will break the league record for home runs by one club in a season.

But the Giants also are heading for a possible new record. They have hit 59 home runs with Ott, one of the youngest players in the majors, leading the club. The Giants, however, have more than three times as many total hits distributed chiefly between Ott, Jackson, Terry, Lindstrom and Roush. With Leach, the player traded from the Phillies for O'Doul, hitting home runs in the last two games against the Phillies, Manager J. J. McGraw has appeared to find another long distance hitter for his team.

Leach Delights McGraw  
Leach has started out to convince Manager McGraw that after all he was not a mistake in trading him for O'Doul, who is at present leading the league at bat and has for a number of weeks. Leach has hit safely in his last five games and made three hits in each of his last two.

In the midst of so much talk of hitting, Grimes marked up his eleventh victory in 12 starts for the Braves when he stopped the Chicago Cubs to displace them from the league lead in honor of his own team. The Braves, while every Pirate was making at least one hit and three of them, including Grimes himself, made three. Incidentally, the Pirates were unable to do it again in the fifteenth when the Robins made four runs. Bressler clinched the four-run rally with a home run on his last at bat. The defeat forced the Braves back into seventh place, Brooklyn again taking sixth. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York... 0 2 0 0 0 1 4—11 14  
Philadelphia... 0 1 0 2 1 0 0—5 11 4  
Batteries—McGraw and Davis, Leach; Leach and McGraw, Time—2h. 32m.

AT BOSTON.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 7 16  
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 10 2  
Batteries—McGraw and Davis, Leach; Leach and McGraw, Time—2h. 32m.

AT CHICAGO.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh... 4 0 0 0 0 1 4—13 13 0  
Chicago... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT CINCINNATI.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT ST. LOUIS.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT PITTSBURGH.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh... 4 0 0 0 0 1 4—13 13 0  
Chicago... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT CLEVELAND.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cincinnati... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT DETROIT.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT PHOENIX.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Phoenix... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
San Francisco... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
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AT LOS ANGELES.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Los Angeles... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT PORTLAND.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Portland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT SEATTLE.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Seattle... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT SAN DIEGO.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
San Diego... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

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## MORE HITTING BY THE GIANTS

Record Against Phillies in Four Games Is 69 Hits and 49 Runs

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	2	85
Chicago	12	5	71
St. Louis	11	6	67
Philadelphia	10	7	63
Brooklyn	9	8	59
Cincinnati	8	9	55

The New York Giants made 14 hits and 11 runs against the Phillies June 21, to bring their total of hits in the four games of the series to date to 69 and their total runs to 49, an average of more than 17 hits and more than 12 runs per game.

The Giants' present typical illustrations of what the lively ball is doing in baseball coupled with a new group of heavy hitters and short outfield fences. In the four games played between the two clubs at the Phillies' park where the fences are extremely close, 10 home runs were hit. But this only accentuates what the two clubs have been doing throughout the season to date.

In one stretch of 21 games in May, the Phillies hit 37 home runs. In only one of them did they fail to make at least one home run and four were made in each of three games. The home run hitting by the Phillies is being done chiefly by the three new stars, O'Doul, Hurst and Klein. O'Doul has made 12, Klein 16, and Hurst 13. In 54 games this year the Phillies have hit 64 home runs, a pace that kept up will break the league record for home runs by one club in a season.

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Leach Delights McGraw  
Leach has started out to convince Manager McGraw that after all he was not a mistake in trading him for O'Doul, who is at present leading the league at bat and has for a number of weeks. Leach has hit safely in his last five games and made three hits in each of his last two.

In the midst of so much talk of hitting, Grimes marked up his eleventh victory in 12 starts for the Braves when he stopped the Chicago Cubs to displace them from the league lead in honor of his own team. The Braves, while every Pirate was making at least one hit and three of them, including Grimes himself, made three. Incidentally, the Pirates were unable to do it again in the fifteenth when the Robins made four runs. Bressler clinched the four-run rally with a home run on his last at bat. The defeat forced the Braves back into seventh place, Brooklyn again taking sixth. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York... 0 2 0 0 0 1 4—11 14  
Philadelphia... 0 1 0 2 1 0 0—5 11 4  
Batteries—McGraw and Davis, Leach; Leach and McGraw, Time—2h. 32m.

AT BOSTON.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 7 16  
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 10 2  
Batteries—McGraw and Davis, Leach; Leach and McGraw, Time—2h. 32m.

AT CHICAGO.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh... 4 0 0 0 0 1 4—13 13 0  
Chicago... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT CINCINNATI.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT ST. LOUIS.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT PITTSBURGH.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh... 4 0 0 0 0 1 4—13 13 0  
Chicago... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT CLEVELAND.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cincinnati... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT DETROIT.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT PHOENIX.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Phoenix... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
San Francisco... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

AT LOS ANGELES.  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Los Angeles... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Cleveland... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 9 2  
Batteries—Warner and O'Connell; O'Connell and Warner, Time—2h. 27m.

## Yale Defeats Harvard Eight in Varsity Event With Ease

Crimson Unable to Make Race of It After First Quarter Mile—Blagden and Dickey Are Elected Captains for 1930

Varsity	W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	15	2	85
Harvard	12	5	71
Princeton	11	6	67
Columbia	10	7	63
Georgetown	9	8	59
Tulane	8	9	55

NEW LONDON, Conn.—For the second successive year the Yale crews captured all three races of the regatta day program with Harvard on the Thames River here, Friday, winning the freshman and junior varsity two-mile races in the morning and the varsity eight, in the late afternoon.

The Eli varsity crew won by about five lengths in the final event of the regatta, a four-mile race, which was won by continuing to row past the finish flags with unchanged beat, straight to the line. The Harvard crew, instead of following the age-old custom of stopping to cheer its opponent.

Just how good this Yale crew is cannot be told from its exhibition Friday for it was not given sufficient competition by Harvard to extend itself or display its possibilities under high pressure. The time of the four-mile race, 21m. 25s. was slow. Yale established the record for upstream racing in 1926 with a time of 20m. 14-5/8. Harvard finished with a time of 21m. 29s.

Harvard Soon Out of It  
Referee W. A. McKelham sent the crews off the starting mark just after 7 o'clock and from the word "row" Harvard tried to make a race of it, but only for half a mile. Then the Harvard crew was overtaken by the Yale crew and the race was over.

It seemed that Coach E. O. Leader must have instructed his charges to make a commanding lead and hold it for after securing more than five lengths of open water the Eli simply kept his head to 30 and 20 and kept his average 22 points to 406 rated. Harvard rowed at least a couple of beats higher at all times but failed to make the margin in the slightest.

Entering the last half-mile, Harvard raised its beat to 36 and did cut the margin to about five lengths from per-O'Doul, who is at present leading the league at bat and has for a number of weeks. Leach has hit safely in his last five games and made three hits in each of his last two.

Just why the Blue failed to stop at the finish is something of a mystery, but it did prove conclusively that the oarsmen had much in reserve. The Harvard crew was overtaken by the Yale crew and the race was over.

Coach Leader's launch, or some Yale launch, sped after the Blue eight and, although the boys were at their own heat by the time they were evidently instructed to immediately go to Red Top, whether for apologies or merely to collect the traditional defeated opponent's shirt is a question.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding differences between these two crews was just after the quarter-mile mark when such rowed a beat of 32 and Yale forged ahead rapidly. The men in each shell were sliding, catching the finishing button in perfect rhythm and instead of traveling about the same speed Harvard was falling back steadily. Yale was by far the prettier crew of the two.

Margie Not Surprising  
The margin of victory was not surprising to the majority of critics, but the comparative ease with which Yale won the regatta was a surprise. The Harvard crew was overtaken by the Yale crew and the race was over.

## ROSLYN ENTERS THE SEMIFINAL

Defeats the Meadow Brook Ramblers, 11 to 7

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WESTBURY, L. I.—Playing in its first game in the series, having drawn a bye, the Roslyn pony polo team advanced to the semifinal round in the third Westbury Challenge Cup game on International Field at the Meadow Brook Club June 21, defeating the Meadow Brook Ramblers, 11 to 7, in one of the most interesting and exciting matches played on Long Island so far this season. This means that the Roslyn team will have to face Old Alkin for the right to meet the Meadow Brook Freebooters, who are already in the final round.

The semifinal round match is scheduled for June 25, but the day of the final round encounter has not been decided on yet. The Ramblers, who lost June 21, defeated the Whippany River Club 9 to 8, on June 18, while the Freebooters went into the final that day by defeating the Shelburne, 10 to 6. Old Alkin reached the semifinal round with a win over the Old Westbury, 17 to 10.

There was plenty of action in the Roslyn-Ramblers game, June 21, although the team failed to score in the first half. The ball was hit all over the field, with many brilliant plays by the winners. James C. Roslyn was named the star of the game, securing five of his team's goals. The summary:

ROSLYN  
No. 1, C. C. Cooley, 1 goal.  
No. 2, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 3, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 4, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 5, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 6, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 7, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 8, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 9, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.  
No. 10, E. A. Hopping, 1 goal.

Score—Roslyn 11, Meadow Brook Ramblers 7.  
Referee—J. C. Cooley.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.  
Time—1h. 15m.

Present record, Victories—Yale 26, Harvard 1.  
1928 Yale won for two miles. From 1925 to 1928 Yale won for three miles. Yale has won four miles. Yale won 1927. Yale won 1928. Yale won 1929. Yale won 1930. Yale won 1931. Yale won 1932. Yale won 1933. Yale won 1934. Yale won 1935. Yale won 1936. Yale won 1937. Yale won 1938. Yale won 1939. Yale won 1940. Yale won 1941. Yale won 1942. Yale won 1943. Yale won 1944. Yale won 1945. Yale won 1946. Yale won 1947. Yale won 1948. Yale won 1949. Yale won 1950. Yale won 1951. Yale won 1952. Yale won 1953. Yale won 1954. Yale won 1955. Yale won 1956. Yale won 1957. Yale won 1958. Yale won 1959. Yale won 1960. Yale won 1961. Yale won 1962. Yale won 1963. Yale won 1964. Yale won 1965. Yale won 1966. Yale won 1967. Yale won 1968. Yale won 1969. Yale won 1970. Yale won 1971. Yale won 1972. Yale won 1973. Yale won 1974. Yale won 1975. Yale won 1976. Yale won 1977. Yale won 1978. Yale won 1979. Yale won 1980. Yale won 1981. Yale won 1982. Yale won 1983. Yale won 1984. Yale won 1985. Yale won 1986. Yale won 1987. Yale won 1988. Yale won 1989. Yale won 1990. Yale won 1991. Yale won 1992. Yale won 1993. Yale won 1994. Yale won 1995. Yale won 1996. Yale won 1997. Yale won 1998. Yale won 1999. Yale won 2000. Yale won 2001. Yale won 2002. Yale won 2003. Yale won 2004. Yale won 2005. Yale won 2006. Yale won 2007. Yale won 2008. Yale won 2009. Yale won 2010. Yale won 2011. Yale won 2012. Yale won 2013. Yale won 2014. Yale won 2015. Yale won 2016. Yale won 2017. Yale won 2018. Yale won 2019. Yale won 2020. Yale won 2021. Yale won 2022. Yale won 2023. Yale won 2024. Yale won 2025. Yale won 2026. Yale won 2027. Yale won 2028. Yale won 2029. Yale won 2030. Yale won 2031. Yale won 2032. Yale won 2033. Yale won 2034. Yale won 2035. Yale won 2036. Yale won 2037. Yale won 2038. Yale won 2039. Yale won 2040. Yale won 2041. Yale won 2042. Yale won 2043. Yale won 2044. Yale won 2045. Yale won 2046. Yale won 2047. Yale won 2048. Yale won 2049. Yale won 2050. Yale won 2051. Yale won 2052. Yale won 2053. Yale won 2054. Yale won 2055. Yale won 2056. Yale won 2057. Yale won 2058. Yale won 2059. Yale won 2060. Yale won 2061. Yale won 2062. Yale won 2063. Yale won 2064. Yale won 2065. Yale won 2066. Yale won 2067. Yale won 2068. Yale won 2069. Yale won 2070. Yale won 2071. Yale won 2072. Yale won 2073. Yale won 2074. Yale won 2075. Yale won 2076. Yale won 2077. Yale won 2078. Yale won 2079. Yale won 2080. Yale won 2081. Yale won 2082. Yale won 2083. Yale won 2084. Yale won 2085. Yale won 2086. Yale won 2087. Yale won 2088. Yale won 2089. Yale won 2090. Yale won 2091. Yale won 2092. Yale won 2093. Yale won 2094. Yale won 2095. Yale won 2096. Yale won 2097. Yale won 2098. Yale won 2099. Yale won 2100. Yale won 2101. Yale won 2102. Yale won 2103. Yale won 2104. Yale won 2105. Yale won 2106. Yale won 2107. Yale won 2108. Yale won 2109. Yale won 2110. Yale won 2111. Yale won 2112. Yale won 2113. Yale won 2114. Yale won 2115. Yale won 2116. Yale won 2117. Yale won 2118. Yale won 2119. Yale won 2120. Yale won 2121. Yale won 2122. Yale won 2123. Yale won 2124. Yale won 2125. Yale won 2126. Yale won 2127. Yale won 2128. Yale won 2129. Yale won 2130. Yale won 2131. Yale won 2132. Yale won 2133. Yale won 2134. Yale won 2135. Yale won 2136. Yale won 2137. Yale won 2138. Yale won 2139. Yale won 2140. Yale won 2141. Yale won 2142. Yale won 2143. Yale won 2144. Yale won 2145. Yale won 2146. Yale won 2147. Yale won 2148. Yale won 2149. Yale won 2150. Yale won 2151. Yale won 2152. Yale won 2153. Yale won 2154. Yale won 2155. Yale won 2156. Yale won 2157. Yale won 2158. Yale won 2159. Yale won 2160. Yale won 2161. Yale won 2162. Yale won 2163. Yale won 2164. Yale won 2165. Yale won 2166. Yale won 2167. Yale won 2168. Yale won 2169. Yale won 2170. Yale won 2171. Yale won 2172. Yale won 2173. Yale won 2174. Yale won 2175. Yale won 2176. Yale won 2177. Yale won 2178. Yale won 2179. Yale won 2180. Yale won 2181. Yale won 2182. Yale won 2183. Yale won 2184. Yale won 2185. Yale won 2186. Yale won 2187. Yale won 2188. Yale won 2189. Yale won 2190. Yale won 2191. Yale won 2192. Yale won 2193. Yale won 2194. Yale won 2195. Yale won 2196. Yale won 2197. Yale won 2198. Yale won 2199. Yale won 2200. Yale won 2201. Yale won 2202. Yale won 2203. Yale won 2204. Yale won 2205. Yale won 2206. Yale won 2207. Yale won 2208. Yale won 2209. Yale won 2210. Yale won 2211. Yale won 2212. Yale won 2213. Yale won 2214. Yale won 2215. Yale won 2216. Yale won 2217. Yale won 2218. Yale won 2219. Yale won 2220. Yale won 2221. Yale won 2222. Yale won 2223. Yale won 2224. Yale won 2225. Yale won 2226. Yale won 2227. Yale won 2228. Yale won 2229. Yale won 2230. Yale won 2231. Yale won 2232. Yale won 2233. Yale won 2234. Yale won 2235. Yale won 2236. Yale won 2237. Yale won 2238. Yale won 2239. Yale won 2240. Yale won 2241. Yale won 2242. Yale won 2243. Yale won 2244. Yale won 2245. Yale won 2246. Yale won 2247. Yale won 2248. Yale won 2249. Yale won 2250. Yale won 2251. Yale won 2252. Yale won 2253. Yale won 2254. Yale won 2255. Yale won 2256. Yale won 2257. Yale won 2258. Yale won 2259. Yale won 2260. Yale won 2261. Yale won 2262. Yale won 2263. Yale won 2264. Yale won 2265. Yale won 2266. Yale won 2267. Yale won 2268. Yale won 2269. Yale won 2270. Yale won 2271. Yale won 2272. Yale won 2273. Yale won 2274. Yale won 2275. Yale won 2276. Yale won 2277. Yale won 2278. Yale won 2279. Yale won 2280. Yale won 2281. Yale won 2282. Yale won 2283. Yale won 2284. Yale won 2285. Yale won 2286. Yale won 2287. Yale won 2288. Yale won 2289. Yale won 2290. Yale won 2291. Yale won 2292. Yale won 2293. Yale won 2294. Yale won 2295. Yale won 2296. Yale won 2297. Yale won 2298. Yale won 2299. Yale won 2300. Yale won 2301. Yale won 2302. Yale won 2303. Yale won 2304. Yale won 2305. Yale won 2306. Yale won 2307.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Around and About Dove Cottage

ON A bright May morning not so very long ago I sat alone on a brown knoll above a Westmorland sheepwalk, thinking. I had come into the Wordsworth countryside as to school and on my knees lay open my primer—"The Journal of Dorothy Wordsworth." The spot which I had chosen as my study looked down upon "White Moss" and was, so my book said, "a place made for all kinds of beautiful works of art and nature, woods and valleys, fairy valleys and fairy turrets, miniature mountains." It had been Dorothy Wordsworth's chosen retreat when her brother was away and she was pensive and solitary; and now here was I who had never thought to see those hills and blissful vales, looking out across the crystal lake that had more than once made her heart "melt within her," listening to the cuckoo's far-off note where she had listened to it, watching the shadowy reflections of Silver How in the calm water, with the little bridge to my left and the islet of the gracious ash trees to my right, all just as beautiful as they had been on those summer mornings long ago when William and Dorothy, and sometimes Coleridge too, had passed by on their way to the pretty bower which they had discovered on the distant fellside.

Away at the end of the valley the "dark country" beneath Helm Crag was shrouded with mists, but, near at hand, it was a brilliant, dewy morning and every blade of fine, soft grass was a-glitter with pearly drops. On the high flat top of a lopped tree close by me a blackbird sang. Blossoms were everywhere on the wild crab-apple and the cherry trees. A streamlet murmured to itself some sort of pleasant tune as it sought its way down the steep hillside. I could not much attend to my lesson—though the exquisite Dorothy here, herself my teacher—for so much beauty is apt to make one exceedingly thoughtful, and then too I was anxious to look and remember. So I sat still for a long time looking at the reflections in the water, watching the lambs who ran races in half-dozen rounds about my knoll and meditating on all sorts of things, but especially on the sweet friendship of this brother and sister. Down on the hillside, I had passed Dove Cottage where the venturesome pair had come so joyfully in 1799, to live on "next to nothing" a year. I had lingered at the gate as I passed by, because there were so many things about that garden gate to remind one of love and poetry. Up in the little orchard the apple trees were in bloom; the hens at a seat-by farm were triumphing over some secret of their own; thrushes, may be, a descendant of the one Dorothy praised, was singing upon the topmost of the smooth branches of the ash tree; a primrose or two still flowered, and butterflies flitted by to look it over, yet grew yellow flowers in this pleasant place once owned by a friend of

nature who had written an invitation to all butterflies to visit it.

This plot of orchard ground is ours; My trees they are, my sister's flowers.

Here rest your wings when they are weary;

Here lodge as in a sanctuary.

Come often to us, fear no wrong. Sit near us on the bough.

We'll talk of sunshine and of song And summer days when we were young—

Sweet childish days, that were as long As twenty days are now.

Yes, those lines were written in this tiny garden against the rock which the author "of" on the dappled turf at ease would "sit and play with smiles"; so were the "Lines to a Green Linnet" and the lovely "Kitten and the Falling Leaves" and "The Daisy." Wordsworth was very gay in those days; he had not yet much heeded or thought about "the still sad music of humanity" but could write:

If the wind do but stir for his proper delight Each leaf, that and this, his neighbor will kiss,

Each wave, one and 'tother, speeds after his brother.

They are happy, for that is their right.

Continuing up the road (which is the old track from Keswick to Ambleside) I came to the pool on the head where the brave leechatherer had pursued his trade; then having attained the hill top, saw the remains of brother John's fir grove, and scrambled up to my perch among the rocks. My thoughts, however, lingered behind, hovering continuously about that pretty little nest of a home. I remembered how his sister had made William take the only good room for his study, how she had

checked and taken supper to bed for erratic guests and, then, straying back in imagination again to the orchard, I asked myself what Dorothy was doing on those sunny mornings when her poet was so busy with his heavenly fancies. Planting her honeysuckles perhaps, or her scarlet beans, close beside him; then going indoors to iron clothes in that dark flagged kitchen where it is difficult to imagine even the most expert of housewives getting very satisfactory results; brushing out the parlor below stairs, baking bread and pies for the week end, or more romantically, perhaps making a pudding of herbs for dinner, and remembering as she chopped and mixed her nettles, easterledges, meal and parsley, how the shadows had lain sparkle across the lake in the meadows here she had collected her ingredients the evening before.

Always, one may be sure, whether cooking, reading or sewing, being mindful of dear William who is walking excitedly to and fro on the little terrace at the top of the steep, and always pleasantly conscious of proud and happy thoughts concerning "his genius and all the lovely poems being written down day by day in the little library upstairs, late at night, for instance when William so exactly caught the stock dove's song, and last week's delightful lines on the glowworm which she had been so fortunate as to inspire. It would not be long, we may be sure, before William would come in rather tired of searching for epithets for bird or flower and then she would encourage him and soothe him and write out his chosen manuscript correctly, and they would go for a walk toward Helvellyn, "to hunt the waterfalls," or up the hill toward Rydal Water, passing the very knoll where I now sat thinking about them.

Dorothy is the partner in this famous friendship whom I have always admired most; but William, save on one solitary occasion, was a very dear brother and it would be hard to imagine more delicate and charming compliments than he bestowed upon his sister and friend.

In all his poetry nothing is sweeter to read than the love-like lines—

Oh! might I kiss the mountain rains That sparkle on her cheek—

which were written after an excursion on a May morning when "wild-eyed" and gypsy-like she had climbed with him up into the recesses of Easedale, where mists and tempests, Dorothy was indeed a fount of poetry to him and, as he himself confesses, lent him eyes and lent him ears. She was a poet too and often in her Journal one comes across passages that seem to have been the true source of some inspiration of William's. He acknowledges this, of course, and tells us in "The Recluse,"

Her voice was like a hidden bird that sang, The thought of her was like a flash of light.

And again—

Birds in the bower and lambs in the green field, Could they have known her would have loved, methought

Her very presence such a sweetness breathed.

The flowers and trees and even the silent hills And everything she looked on should have had

An intimation how she bore herself Towards them and to all creatures.

After thinking of these things awhile I rose from my seat, and putting the famous Journal away in my rucksack climbed higher up into the hills, straying far and wide and walking or reading alternately until the late afternoon. Then I turned homeward to my cottage-lodging close beside the lake. After supper, turned by aerial music, I went into the kitchen where my landlady was making a famous Westmorland pie, and there, while she instructed me in the mysteries of its concoction, danced partnerless to the fascinating strains of a band in some ballroom far, far way. Then, no longer so pensive and having profited, as one must profit from a day spent in the quiet hills with such gracious people as William and Dorothy, I went to bed. But first stood awhile at my window looking out upon the evening sky, wondering whether it was true "that the days that make us happy make us wise," and determining that I would follow Dorothy Wordsworth's example and turn experience, sweet or bitter, as far as I could, into joy and beauty and song.

## Where It Is Still Yesterday

FAIR across the desert, towering high and standing out above the mud huts of the Arab villages, occasional solitary mosques and scattered date palms, is a strange misshapen structure. Pursuing the windings and sharp turns of the tortuous river, we bring it nearer until the outlines of a mighty arch, somewhat bent under the weight of the centuries, but still stately, are discernible. It rises more than forty yards in the air and adjoining it are the remnants of huge walls whose well-baked bricks have defied the years. It is the great Arch of Ctesiphon with the walls of the splendid palace of antiquity about which centered, here in this arid Arabian plain, a civilization that has vanished, one of many which waxed

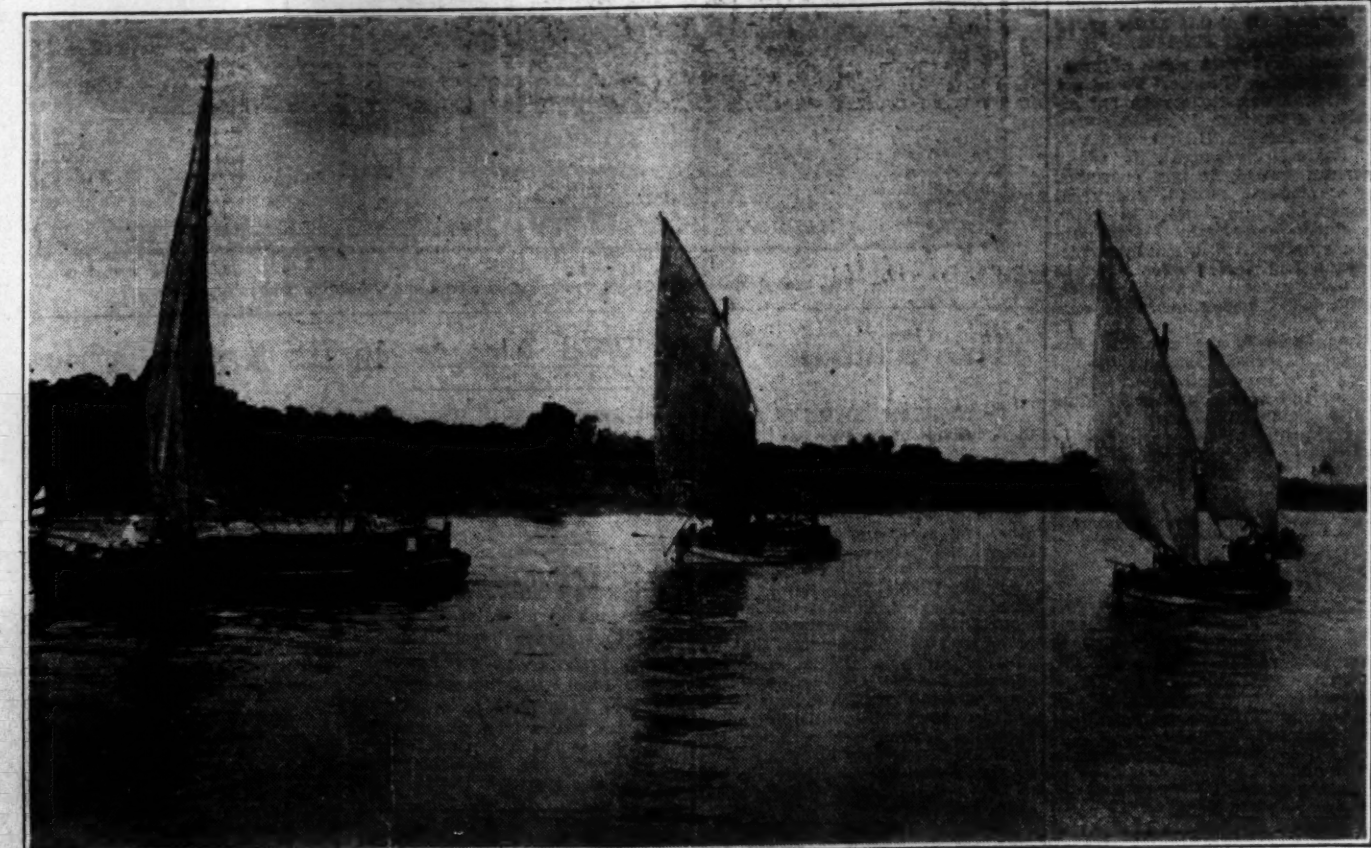
and waned beside this ancient river. As we pass leisurely along, during tranquil days of navigating the winding Tigris, we note their traces all about. And just over the horizon, where once the river may have made its course, there are yet other traces, the remnants of Kish and Ur and Babylon.

Few experiences there are like days on the Tigris, drifting reflectively along, thinking upon the epochs of history which have passed here in this most ancient of lands. It is easy to construct it all, for the scenes that are about us now, the ways of the Arabs who live in their mud villages along the banks, cannot be very different from those of centuries ago. They are little removed from that time in any respect but

that of the years, and those count for nothing here. The herds of cattle, the flocks of sheep, the primitive irrigation contrivances, the windowless mud huts and the black tents, all these surely were the same when mighty Babylon, just below yonder horizon, commanded the world. Nothing of our world is known to these people except the little paddle-wheel steamer which drifts down the river or churns a muddy and laborious way up from Basrah to magic Bagdad. Even yet they regard her with wonder and the children run screaming along the bank striving to keep pace with her. And when she is past the eiders return to their tasks, to their watering of the fields with buckets of yellow Tigris water, to the care of their wandering animals,

to the pounding of grain before their black tents.

Here, if anywhere, it is still yesterday, an unrecorded succession of yesterdays. The vast plain, stretching like the sea to a clear-marked distant horizon, seems to mock all haste and to scorn the measurements of time. These people who live without knowledge of what we call civilization, know neither calendar nor timepiece. When you sun rises it is for them day and when it falls below the horizon it is night and time to give over the labors of the day. Other needs, in the reckoning of time, they have not and tranquility attends them without it. Into something of their mood the stranger falls after a day or two on the Tigris, and as the day passes he knows a strange content.



A Day on the Tigris.

## Kurdish Summer

Kingfishers of blue and green and gold, darting out along the river side, seem not to rest at all.

Maupies black and white chatter in the trees, whose leaves, and water weeds, rustle in the breeze; while swallows, swifts and martins twitter all the while as they skim the water, idly flowing, mile by mile.

Butterflies of many hues flit amidst the flowers of the scarlet blooming pomegranate trees; busy working during sunny hours, cooled by the pleasant summer breeze.

Entertained by flashing colors of the birds and rustling of the trees of the book I have upon my knees I have not read two words.

J. INGRAM.

## Wild Roses by the Schuykill

June! and one wild rose in the garden.

Welcome! little wildling, among larkspur and pansies, columbine and Canterbury bell that have been toiled over and tended. The gorgeous American Beauty that hangs its heavy trophies over the arbor; the tender carnations, burdened with petals and pedigree; even the modest magnolia—these are these present hours of labor. But this one wild rose—fair as the cheek of childhood, delicate as the painted fawn of the moth—"unassuming as the first faint flush that comes unheralded into the morning sky, careless as the silver circles of the summer rain, this is June's free gift. Not Peter Pan himself, wafted lightly on the wings of his desire, seems more an embodiment of wayward, artless joy.

Do you remember, friend, that other June when, dowered with a holiday, two fared forth from the crowded city in search of springtime adventure? Have you forgotten the wild roses that June put into their hands that day?

A horse-drawn street car, with its jangling bells and frequent halts, joggled along the narrow streets until, white marble, red bricks and cobblestones left behind, there came the "end of the line"—the beginning of June. A narrow lane, bordered on each side by walls of green, beckoned willing feet and led them on. They saw no house, they met no people, and suddenly found themselves in the land of their adventure—a deserted garden, surrounding a quaint old house of homely stone. To young eyes blessed with the love of romance, but born into a virgin land where neither palaces nor castles ever were, it seemed a garden of enchantment, with evidence of just enough care to prevent the wilderness from claiming its own again, but not enough to mar the feeling of freedom. How fair the garden to city-used eyes! How soft the soil to cobbler-accustomed feet!

Through great trees and shrubs gleamed the waters of the Schuykill, nearing its junction with the Delaware. So much for position on the map, but what of the deserted garden and its mysterious house? With almost a feeling of reverence they wandered around it, until eyes were caught by a quaint inscription cut high up into the stone:

"Tis God alone, the only Lord, The Almighty God, by me adored."

They had discovered "Bartram's Garden," about which and its pious

and learned founder so much has been written during these latter days. The caretaker, glad to enliven his monotony, opened the magic door and showed the simple dignity and beauty of the modest house which had so often welcomed more illustrious guests. Was ever a day more full of enchantment! And it was June.

Close of day brought a misty rain, and through it the pilgrims walked again the narrow lane, hardly knowing the sun did not shine, for the walls of green were hedges of wild rose bushes just coming into bloom, and they went home laden.

"They say" there is no lane of wild roses near Bartram's Garden. They speak of apartment houses and motion-picture theaters. They talk easily of sixty miles on a June evening into the open country far beyond the city of Philadelphia, and do they know? Friend, of the joy of that springtime adventure and discovery, and what, think you, would the one wild rose in the garden say to them?

"These flowers of June The gates of memory unbar; These flowers of June Such old-time harmonies return. I fain would keep the gates ajar, So full of sweet enchantment are These flowers of June."

But June's gift of joy is not lessened nor enhanced by inventions. The magic land of adventure and discovery is always with us, since it comes like the wild rose and the evening star, without our effort, out of the ever-present beauty of being.

June! and one wild rose in the garden.

## The Armenian's Song

We are the sons of valiant men, Armenians great and free; Our grandfathers were descended from a hero-ancestry; Our fathers brave on Ararat were strong to draw the bow; Our Haig, the son of Japhet, laid haughty Nimrod low. From mountains high, from giants proud, this race of warriors starts. Then, ardent brothers, let us possess Armenian hearts!

Lift up your eyes unto the heights that pierce the heavens vast, The land that was the cradle of all nations in the past. God on free Ararat abides, and raises in the air, To give us hope, a temple built of seven colors fair.

The hearts of the Armenians with courage to inspire, He spans the heavens with a wide and wondrous arch of fire.

—From "A Song of Fatherland," in "Armenian Poems." Rendered into English verse by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## „Ein jeglicher seinen Groschen“

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SIE „empfangen ein jeglicher seinen Groschen“ sagte Christus Jesus in dem herrlichen Gleichnis vom Hausvater. Die Arbeiter, die der Hausvater gedungen hatte, einige am frühen Morgen, andere um die dritte, die sechste, die neunte und um die elfte Stunde, kamen am Ende des Tages, um ihren Lohn zu empfangen. Diejenigen, die am frühen Morgen gedungen worden waren, beklagten sich, weil die Arbeiter, die nur eine Stunde gearbeitet hatten, den gleichen Lohn wie sie erhielten. Der Hausvater erinnerte sie daran, daß sie mit ihm einig geworden seien, um einen Groschen zu arbeiten, und fragte sie: „Habe ich nicht Macht, zu tun, was ich will, mit dem Meinen?“ Großmütig hatte er jedem, den er müßig gefunden und den niemand sonst gedungen hatte, Arbeit gegeben. Es gilt als gesetzmäßig und gerecht, daß jemand mit seinem Eigentum tun kann, was er will. Der Hausvater hat also gewiß das Recht, jedem Arbeiter ungeachtet seiner Arbeitsstunden den gleichen Lohn zu zahlen.

Der Groschen, auf den sie sich geeinigt hatten, stellte offenbar einen angemessenen Tageslohn dar, für den man zweifellos für eine Tag erforderlichen Bedürfnisse bekommen konnte. Einträgliche Beschäftigung besteht im Austausch von Dienstleistung für Geld, und da ein Einkommen notwendig ist, um die nötige Versorgung mit Nahrung, Kleidung, Obdach—Dinge, die man um Geld bekommen—zu erhalten, so kann Beschäftigung oder belohnte Arbeit als ein menschliches Bedürfnis angesehen werden.

Auf Seite 13 von „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Liebe ist unparteilich und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben. Sie ist der offene Quell, der dar ruft: 'Wohlan, alle, die ihr durstig seid, kommt her zum Wasser.'“ Die Einladung der göttlichen Liebe, von dem Wasser zu trinken, ergibt an „alle, die durstig sind“. Ohne Ausnahme ist das Wasser allen zugänglich. Gerechtigkeit und Unparteilichkeit sind Eigenschaften der göttlichen Liebe, und in dem Weinberge oder Reich unseres unparteilichen Gottes, wo Angebot und Nachfrage einander gleichkommen, gibt es Beschäftigung oder richtige Tätigkeit und einen Tageslohn oder die nötige Versorgung für alle. Das Gute kann man nicht kaufen; es ist schon verliehen und zwar nicht auf Grund eines Dienstes, den

die Menschen geleistet haben oder erst leisten werden, sondern weil es Gottes Art ist, allen zu geben. Sollte man nicht ihm, der die Liebe ist und der unendlich gerecht und barmherzig ist, vertrauen, daß Er Sein Eigentum recht verwalten wird?

Für jedermann gibt es in seinem Weinberg—der Welt—eine Aufgabe; und jede ehrliche, rechtmäßige, nötige Arbeit, sei sie bescheiden oder erhaben, geschieht im Dienste Gottes. Wie sich die Wahrheit im Bewußtsein entfaltet, wird es dem Christlichen Wissenschaftler klar, daß man in Gottes Weinberg nicht arbeitet, um einen festgesetzten Lohn zu bekommen, wofür man das Gute kaufen kann, sondern um Gott für das schon empfangene Gute gerechterweise dankbar zu sein. Wohin auch der treue Arbeiter gestellt werde, was auch ihm die gestellte Aufgabe sei, er beachtet sich, seine Dankbarkeit gegen Gott dadurch zu beweisen, daß er seine Aufgabe so vortrefflich und so wirksam ausführt, wie er nur kann. So rüstet er sich durch Vergeltung des Denkens und täglichen Lebens aus und bereitet sich vor, damit er bereit sei, wenn größere Gelegenheiten zu dienen sich bieten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart denen, die sich in sie vertiefen, die Wahrheit, daß der Mensch, da ihn Gott zu seinem Bild geschaffen hat, wie wir im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Moses lesen, und ihm Herrschaft gegeben hat über alle seine geringeren Ideen, friedliche, freudige, aufbauende Tätigkeit widerspiegelt, die alle ohne Ausnahme segnet; und als Kind Gottes hat er das unumschränkte Recht, die Gelegenheit dazu zu beanspruchen. In der Erkenntnis, daß geistige Tätigkeit von Gott ist, ist der Christliche Wissenschaftler bestrebt, die ihm gestellten Aufgaben so auszuführen, daß Wohlstand nicht für ihn allein sondern für alle schließlich daraus hervorgehen wird. Mit geistiger Vollkommenheit als Vorbild und in Danksagung gegen Gott für Seine Güte als Antrieb zur Arbeit wird die ausgeführte Aufgabe schöner, wirksamer und vollkommener sein, und die Leistung wird Gottes Maßstab näher kommen als es der Fall wäre, wenn der Arbeiter beständig die Schwere der Last oder den Lohn, den er erhofft, im Sinn hätte.

Für den treuen Arbeiter in Gottes Weinberg ist nicht Geld das zu erreichende Ziel. Keine Entlohnung mit Geld kann mit der Glückseligkeit des Bewußtseins, treffliche und wirksame Arbeit zu leisten, verglichen werden. Wer mehr darauf bedacht ist, zu geben als zu empfangen, ist nicht beunruhigt, wenn ein anderer einen größeren Lohn als er empfängt oder mehr weltlichen Besitz hat. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit“ (S. 494): „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen.“ Laßt uns also zufrieden sein mit unserem Tagesvorrat des Guten, und laßt uns, in dem Verständnis des barmherzigen Gottes, in Seiner Gerechtigkeit allen reichlich Gutes verliehen hat, das nehmen, was unser eigen ist, und freudig unserer Wege gehen!

## "Every man a penny"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THEY "received every man a penny," Christ Jesus said in his beautiful parable of the householder. The laborers whom the householder had employed, some early in the morning, others at the third, the sixth, the ninth, and the eleventh hour, came at the close of the day to receive their wages. Those who had been employed early in the morning complained because the laborers who had served only one hour received the same wage as they. Reminding them that they had agreed to work for a penny, the householder asked, "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" He had freely given employment to everyone whom he had found standing idle, and whom no one else had hired. It is conceded to be lawful, or just, for one to do what he desires with his own. Then, surely, the householder had the right to pay an equal wage to each of the laborers, regardless of the number of hours of their service.

The penny agreed upon evidently represented a reasonable wage for a day; and, no doubt, could be exchanged for necessary supply for a day. Gainful employment is the exchange of service for money; and since an income is necessary in order to obtain needful supplies, such as food, clothing, shelter,—some of the things money will buy,—employment or remunerative activity may be considered as a human need.

On page 13 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.' The invitation of divine Love to drink of the waters is to 'every one that thirsteth.' Without exception, the waters are free to all. Justice and impartiality are attributes of divine Love; and in the vineyard, or kingdom, of our impartial God, where supply equals demand, there is employment, or right activity, and a day's wage, or needful supply, for all. Good cannot be bought; it has already been

bestowed, and that not because of any service men have rendered or may render, but because it is the nature of God to give to all. Should one not trust Him who is Love, and who is infinitely just and merciful, to do right with His own?

There is for everyone a task in His vineyard—the world; and all honest, right, needful work, whether humble or exalted, is done in God's service. As the truth unfolds in consciousness, the Christian Scientist realizes that service in God's vineyard is not rendered in order to gain some stipulated wage with which to buy good, but in order that just returns of gratitude may be made to God for the good already received. Wherever the true laborer may be placed, whatever the task he is given, he endeavors to prove his gratitude to God by serving as beautifully and as efficiently as he can. Thus, through spiritualization of thought and daily living, he equips and prepares himself, in order that, when greater opportunities to serve are presented to him, he may be ready.

Christiana Science is revealing to its students the truth that, since God created man in His image, as we read in the first chapter of the book of Genesis, and gave him dominion over all His lesser ideas, man reflects harmonious, joyous, productive activity, which blesses one and all; and he has the sovereign right, as a child of God, to claim the opportunity to do so. Recognizing that spiritual activity is from God, the Christian Scientist endeavors so to perform his given tasks that ultimate prosperity will result, not for himself alone, but for all. With spiritual perfection as a model, and gratitude to God because of His goodness as the incentive for service, the finished task will be more beautiful, more effective, and will measure more nearly up to God's standard than would be the case if the laborer had constantly in thought the heaviness of the burden, or the wage which he hoped to receive.

To the true laborer in God's vineyard the goal of achievement is not represented by money. No monetary reward can compare with the blessedness of giving beautiful and effective service. One concerned with giving rather than with receiving is not disturbed because another receives a greater wage than he, or has greater material possessions. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Then let us be content with our daily supply of good; and, secure in the understanding that, since God is immeasurable Love and is just, he has bestowed plentiful good on all, let us take that which is our own and go on our way rejoicing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## Song of Trust

The Lord is my light and salvation; (Of whom shall I be afraid?) He walleth me round like a nation, When I am dismayed;

When my parents forsake me, And smiteth the flesh of the foemen That take me.

When I cry with my voice He will hear me; (Of whom shall I be afraid?) The wild bulls of Bashan shall fear me.

In armor arrayed; He maketh my feet like the hinds', So I leap o'er the wall, And beareth me up on the winds When I fall.

The Lord He is mighty in power; (Of whom shall I be afraid?) He maketh my prison a bower, Where lilies are laid; He hideth me in His pavilion, When troubles o'ertake me, And loveth me still though a million Forsake me.

—LOYD ROBERTS, in "Along the Ottawa."

## A Poet of Good Sense

There is what I conceive to be a heresy in the modern criticisms of the poetry of Pope and other poets of that school. The poets of this day, at least in the remarks and criticisms of magazines and reviews, arrogate to themselves a superiority in imagination to which I do not think they are fairly entitled. There is a sort of figurative, often involved expression of which the obscurity frequently passes for inspiration, but which if coolly considered is not more imaginative nor sublime than the plainer and more everyday language of Pope, which those critics undervalue. There is a difference in form and appearance, but not always in value; as he who parts with sterling gold for bank-notes is not a whit richer, but in some situations poorer than before. . . .

Concreteness and good sense were Pope's chief characteristics: concreteness never cold or languid; good sense enlivened by wit. Yet to call these his only merits is doing him great injustice. There is great genius and invention as well as uncommon power of expression in his poetry; not only in his most celebrated work of fancy, The Rape of the Lock, but in his Dunciad and even in some of his graver didactic poetry; the felicity of his language has seldom been equalled.

His want of natural description has been remarked by several of his critics, and certainly in the choice of his subjects he preferred the field of artificial life, the manners, to that more poetical department which looks for pictures or for images among the scenes of inanimate nature. He had indulged that love of rural imagery which every young poet feels when fancy, not real feeling or experience, was his pride, and wrote his Pastorals and Windsor Forest with that boyish prepossession . . . but when his judgment was more matured, and he looked with the eye of a philosopher and moralist on the actual scene around him, he abandoned this walk of poetry for one which his observation and acuteness enabled him to cultivate with uncommon success, and gave to the world those (mental) landscapes (if the expression may be allowed me) which his masterly pencil has traced in his Epistles and Satires.—From "The Anecdotes and Eclogues of Henry Mackenzie 1725-1831." Edited by HAROLD WILLIAM THOMPSON.

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# ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## When Woman Furnishes the Office

By MRS. GORDON-STABLES

**S**INCE woman began to prove herself a force in the world of industrial and commercial affairs, a notable change has come over the face of office-land. Though one realizes the utility of formulating distinctions between the sexes, yet there would appear to exist among women workers a greater sensitivity to surroundings and general conditions of work than is found among men. This fact is evidenced by the uncompromising and altogether uninspiring aspect of the average masculine office as compared with that which characterizes the feminine product which is now coming to the fore. The modern political economist places the factor of aesthetic enjoyment high among the list of stimuli which the employer of advanced views should provide for his staff if he be desirous of gaining from it the finest output both in regard to quality and quantity. This attitude seems to have been instinctive on the part of the woman in commerce, while it has had to be pointed out to render it apparent to her brother in industry.

However this may be, any employer of workers of both sexes, has opportunity to note that with the advent of women, office tables have at once received their vases of flowers, and probably some ornamental calendar frame, while the office window sill for the first time is made gay with a pot of flowers in some pleasant jar of pottery.

### Cornelious An Asset

But when woman herself becomes the employer, she goes several steps further. She sets out on the task of furnishing her office with a specific view to rendering it a place that shall be as congenial to her in its appearance as her own home, though with due regard naturally to adaptation to purpose.

She can see no adequate reason why documents should be housed in unsightly cupboards of varnished deal, when there are to be secured well-proportioned and admirably designed cupboards, which will cost no greater price. She will not admit the necessity of an unympa-

thetic roll-top desk, when there are the antique sort of oak (not necessarily museum pieces, but it understood) whose pigeonholes, drawers and locking lid will at a similar price fulfill the same requirements. Endeavoring to analyze the basic idea which underlies the two distinct attitudes toward this furnishing question, I have come to the conclusion that the masculine decision is due to a subconscious desire to impress the world at large with the dignity and severity of the business life, whereas in the case of the feminine, the sole aim is to develop a room that shall prove at one and the same time practical and pleasant.

### A Quiet, Not an Exciting, Interior

The photographs here reproduced illustrate to a certain extent my contention. The office in question is furnished in which the two principals of the staff of the Ideal Holidays Exhibition transact their business. The rest of their domain consists of a typists' room and a waiting-room sufficiently welcoming in its character and furnishing to put the potential client in the frame of mind conducive to a successful interview.

A predilection for old furniture is evident, but it will be observed that nothing has been chosen of a nature likely to be damaged by the ministrations of char woman or office boy, while at the same time no greater outlay has been involved than would be necessitated under ordinary conditions.

On the adaptability of the desk to office needs I have already touched. The old elm bread trough that is seen standing between the two windows, is another very practical addition, since in its deep well may be laid maps and plans that would find far less suitable and safe accommodation on shelf or in cupboard. For such papers it is an advantage to use a receptacle that is hinged at the top rather than one which opens with doors.

The grandfather clock scores over the usual office clock in threefold fashion. Firstly, its slow, soothing tick is an asset in a world in which harsh noises are too much with us; secondly, it forms an exceedingly decorative piece of furniture; thirdly, it performs a valuable aesthetic service.

in punctuating with its tall, upright line a room in which the rest of the furnishings are on lower and stockier lines.

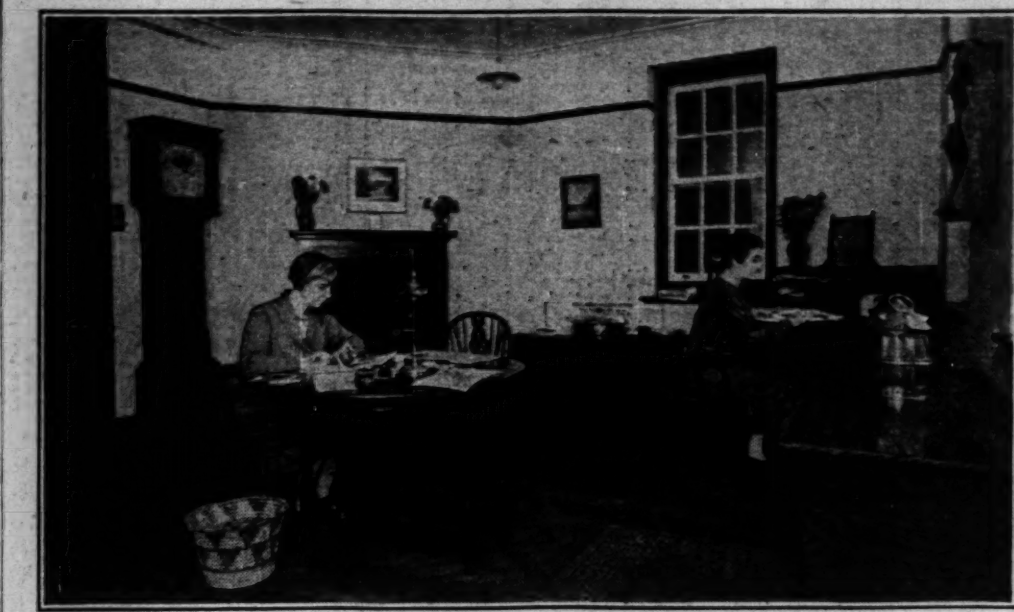
The chairs, of the cottage persuasion, have also their practical as well as their aesthetic side, for besides being good in form, they avoid that ham of the office worker, the wooden seat that makes shiny the office skirt. Their caned seats are covered with comfortable cushions.

Noteworthy, too, is the attractive old toilet mirror that sits above the desk, a prettier mirror by far than the conventional office looking glass in a frame of black japanned wood. Though so small an object as a letter tray cannot make itself apparent in the photograph, there is at hand a Victorian specimen in black paper mache, started with golden spots. This is a much nicer thing to have to do with than its usual prototype, the letter-basket of rather spiky wicker.

Also hidden from view is a built-in fitment, as neatly proportioned within for its various duties as a kitchen cabinet for its contents. Behind its doors are files and card indexes, in company with the paraphernalia for tea-making. Likewise unseen is a set of standing bookshelves, spaced so as to take various bulky books of reference, as well as an array of small ones. So this good-to-look-upon bookcase, made to fit its burden, forms an object lesson to bookcases in general, which evince a utter indifference to the standard sizes of volumes and therefore represent wasters, instead of savers, of space.

### The Color Scheme

Plenty of light upon business affairs is an essential; hence windows have been left uncurtained that nothing may interfere with the flood of sunlight. In winter the efficient gas stove gives warmth enough to render hangings superfluous. The



An Air of Friendly Comfort and Old-World Simplicity Is Seen in This Office of Ideal Holidays Exhibition, as It Is Filled With Antique Furniture and Numerous Attractive Accessories

walls are distempered in a warm shade of parchment; the woodwork is in old-oak brown, this color having been regarded as possessing the most formal, while harmonizing well with the furniture. The pictures and a few native ornaments suggest the travel around which the office functions.

What goes by the name of "office atmosphere" is a variable thing, but on entering quarters such as these, one realizes that it is in a pleasantly harmonious atmosphere that women in business find it easiest to carry out their labors. They are bringing fresh forces to bear on these matters.

## Of the Whatnot Period

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

**T**HE piece of furniture pictured in this column is the subject of an inquiry that came from Mrs. T. of Centralia, Ill. She writes that it is of beautiful, grained walnut, has a rose pattern in the carving on the ends and sides, and is believed to be quite old.

The photograph which she sends appears to show a piece of furniture such as was common about 70 years ago. The family history which came with it would not conflict with this estimate, for the parents of a woman of 90 years might, quite naturally, have bought this piece when she was in her twenties.

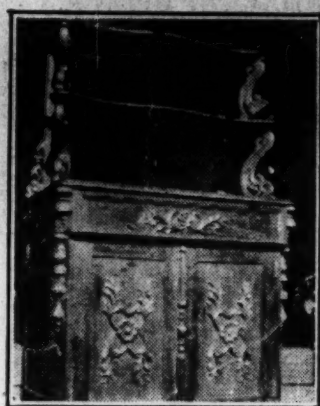
The style was common in Civil War times. Furniture construction was then of a high standard, considering that machine-made things dominated the market almost exclusively. Well constructed, the product of this period was as a factory output, we regret to say it falls in the period era of decadence. Then

ture, and was finished by merely varnishing. Cheaper articles were made of pine and painted. Some of their ornamental designs were of real artistic quality although scrolls and semicircles of panels were employed, often lavishly, by decorators.

Some comments on Reed and Barton were already printed on this page of the Monitor. It would be difficult to state exactly when the piece she describes was made. The mark 1947 indicates a pattern which may have been produced over a considerable number of years. It is probably silver, plated on white metal, otherwise known as Britannia. I am not familiar with the other mark which she notes, Kurer 99, 18X6. Neither can I, on a mere description, give any information about her blue glass bowl, although a photograph of it might allow its identity to be stated.

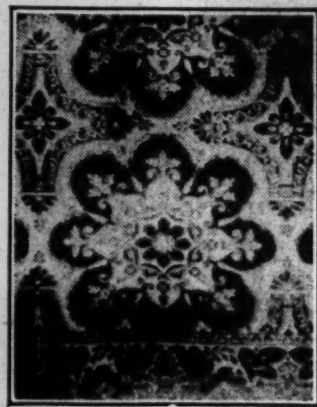
A correspondent in Janesville, Wis., has sent a photograph showing the pattern of a coverlet which, she states, "has been in the family for over 80 years. The colors are red, white and blue. I am desirous of knowing the name of the pattern, and shall appreciate it very much if you can supply this information."

Scores of coverlet patterns which were made on home looms have been classified and named, but this is of a quite different character. It was woven with the use of a loom attachment called a jacquard, by means



the Empire vogue was passing or had passed, and the Whatnot Period was going strong. A hangover from the Empire mode is seen in the dolphin-like shelf supports.

A native wood of easily workable sort and of much dull beauty was available in great abundance. This walnut was used for the best furni-



of which effects unobtainable on the home loom were easily gained. The necessary pattern-producing devices were rather costly and, so far as I have learned, this type of weaving was done only in workshops devoted to that class of product. If there is any name to be applied to the pattern shown, it is not listed in any book available at this time of writing. As the sort of coverlets shown by this illustration became common, the homestead kind were made less and less, until the factory output wholly superseded them. Naturally, the jacquard patterns are much less esteemed, although family associations may cause something of that nature to be highly treasured by later present-day possessors.

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## Eastern Rugs and Their Makers

By HOVHAN L. GARABEDIAN

**I**T IS a day of rejoicing in Oriental homes when a carpet loom is set up in the court of the house and the warp is stretched in preparation for weaving a new rug. The neighbors never fail to take notice of this event, as the street door is kept ajar for many hours of the day and passers-by can look into the court where the rug loom is standing. It is a traditional courtesy that neighbors should step in and wish that the rug may be finished with unbroken happiness to all in the family.

A natural interest is also displayed in the purpose the newly-planned rug will serve. Is it to form part of the dowry of one of the girls, soon to be married, and whose hope-chest must be filled? Or, is it the very rug which every maiden is supposed to weave in order to qualify as a prospective bride? Maybe it is intended for presentation to a religious house in memory of a member of the family.

**Expressive of Condition and Mood** Wealth in the Orient is largely invested in rugs and copper utensils. Just as a Westerner deposits his money in banks, so the Easterner weaves his collection of carpets as symbolic of prosperity. One may easily tell how generous or niggardly a rug weaver is from the length of the fringe left at each end. The temptation is great to economize on the warp, and thus many a time a rug is started with a very short margin allowed for fringe. The humor of the situation often comes out when the rug is finished, leaving exceptionally long fringe at the other end. Why the Oriental does not figure the right length of warp for a rug which is to be woven on that foundation is hard to explain.

The same person may be exceptionally bright in designing the intricate motifs and figures in a rug. Some patterns are transmitted from generation to generation, and jealously guarded by certain families. No reproductions are made from them with an exception which would tend to mar the free play of artistic invention. The Oriental weaver is usually endowed both with a strong memory and imaginative power. Generally he does not use sketches of designs, nor samples of rugs, to copy or to utilize even in part.

Some weavers are doubtless more talented than others. This is why, given the same materials to work with, one produces a masterpiece and another an ordinary thing. But in all instances the pattern reveals incidentally the emotions which thrill or depress the weaver's heart. A jovial mood finds a natural expression in brightest colors, while sadness beclouds a rug with somber shades.

**Music Encourages Patience** The weaving begins with the insertion of horizontal lines of weft through alternate yarns of the warp to form a selvedge, to prevent the rug from unraveling. Then comes a line of

knots fixed over the warp, followed by another line of weft. The repetition of this process and the pounding lightly together of the successive lines of knots and weft cause the nap or pile of the rug gradually to grow.

It is with marvelous patience that boys and girls, as well as older women, sit in front of a loom for long and weary hours each day and knot the thousands of multicolored stitches, shearing the nap to give it an even surface. Oriental fatalism makes them thoroughly resigned to such persistent labor. The rugs they weave may have from 24 to 1250 knots to a square inch. The thinner the warp and the wool, the finer is the resulting weave.

Early in the morning the weavers do not lack enthusiasm to start their

work, but as the day advances, they grow tired. This is the time they commence to chant in unison their national songs. Oriental melodies have a decided tone of plaintiveness, but they are sung with sufficient dramatic effect to induce an atmosphere highly favorable to genuine artistic expression. Thus music also makes a contribution to the enrichment of Oriental rugs.

### Collaborators

What further renders the Oriental rugs supremely fascinating is the reflection in them of human events and emotions. During the weaving neighbors often come and take turns at the loom. This spirit of helpfulness sometimes causes the introduction of stripes which show a marked difference from the rest of the texture, because no two rug artists have exactly the same technique or color perception. A partly woven piece may be, owing to some necessity, completed by successors who very often cannot do full justice to the original standards. In rarer instances successors may prove themselves greater geniuses. Circumstances like this explain the lack of continuity of pattern and shade which is sometimes found in certain rugs.

The problem of taking care of the children while the mothers are busy at the looms is a difficult one. So, in order to stop children from crying, mothers often make them sit before the loom and for their entertainment, weave a little daisy, or dog, or geometrical design into the rug. The little ones are thrilled at the idea of their mothers' putting into the rugs those special figures for them and the play is repeated every time the children become restless. No wonder that Oriental rug designs have so many odd features and arrangements!

### Let the Darlies Be Sincere

Some carpets which take months and years to finish, are often made to serve as darlies in which the weavers register by knots of conspicuous color the number of times they chanced to see their sweethearts, or the amount of money they earned, or other interesting events. Thus, the Oriental rug becomes an archive of autobiography, at once mysterious and transparent.

(Part I of this article was published on this page April 27.)

## Happenings in London

By COLLECTOR

One of the most unusual objects of the collector's quest is old scissors. The Guildhall Museum, in the City, has recently acquired a very rare specimen which, despite the fact that its shape might easily lead it to be mistaken for an ordinary modern pair, is no less than 250 years old, made in the time of King Charles II.

They were found behind some old paneling in the house known as Queen Elizabeth's Lodge in Epping Forest, just outside London. When the rust with which the scissors were covered was carefully removed a mark was revealed stamped on each blade. This proved to be the maker's mark, consisting of a heart above the monogram "T. E." A reference to the records of the Cutlers' Company established the fact that this mark was assigned as a trade mark to one Thomas Elliott in 1673 or 1674.

The scissors are now another treasure among the host awaiting the inspection of American visitors to London this summer in the wonderful museum. A new history of the domestic life of London for thousands of years could be written round its exhibits found during excavations. The magnificent Roman pavement unearthed is almost "modern" compared with many of the exhibits which date back to the stone age.

American women visitors to England this spring, who are interested in old glass, will often have an opportunity, while exploring the country towns and villages of discovering in the curio shops the picturesque old glass rolling pins, the humble kitchen utensils of English housewives in the days of long ago. These rolling pins, hung by the ends where they may best catch the light, give a distinct touch of color to an otherwise somber room.

There are two principal sorts. Those made at Nailsea, are streaked or spotted with enamel and other colored materials and were by-products of the great glass works. The Bristol make are of blue or other self-tones. Like many lowly utensils of a bygone age they have now become the collector's treasure.

## THE ORIENTAL HOUSE LOWERS TO HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES

Its Entire Collections of

Kashmir Lacquer and Crushed Turquoise  
Objets d'Art

Also a Large Group of

Fine Bronzes and Cloisonne, Porcelain Vases  
and Jardinières

and

Kashmir Embroidered Hangings and Curtains

A very unusual sale, comprising \$50,000 worth of merchandise lowered to \$25,000. Many fine objects of exquisite workmanship and rare distinction of design, suitable for important wedding gifts, are included. Others of a character eminently desirable for the country house or seaside cottage. Things of enduring loveliness and charm lowered only because of the necessity of making room for new shipments arriving from the orient.



**Crushed Turquoise Bowls and Boxes**  
Originally \$8.50 to \$150  
Now \$4.25 to \$75

Crushed turquoise is wrought by hand into the brass to make these exceedingly decorative boxes, flower bowls, vases and candlesticks.

**Kashmir Lacquer Bowls and Vases**  
Originally \$10 to \$60  
Now \$5 to \$30

Things of a charm as exquisite as a Persian miniature, with their rose and azure flowers on grounds of pale gold.

**Kashmir Embroidered Hangings**  
Originally \$75  
Now \$37.50  
4 feet by 9 feet

Exquisite all-over embroidery of birds and flowers in subdued blues, greens and rose, giving the effect of tapestry. Lovely to use as wall hangings or portieres.

**Porcelain Jars and Vases**  
Originally \$12 to \$18.50  
Now \$6 to \$9.25

The decorative blue hawthorn jars in various shapes and sizes. Also charming vases of plain powder blue.

**Bronze and Cloisonne Vases**  
Originally \$10 to \$250  
Now \$5 to \$125

The bronze vases are exceedingly fine, being in many cases delicately inlaid with silver. The cloisonne is enchanting in color and includes large important vases and charming smaller vases and candlesticks.

FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING

**JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK**  
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

## An Innovation in Grill Work

**A**N ARTIST whose ebode and studio were within the four walls of a certain barn, expressed to a friend her need for a wrought iron upper portion to her two-piece door. She wished the advantage of air at night, but thought she could not leave the upper half of the door open with safety. The friend informed the inconsistent miss that the desired iron hinges alone would cost her more than her barn-domicile was worth. He offered at the same time to get up something that would serve her need.

And "get up something" he did, for in two days, he had completed within his own studio a door grill, using a material, a mixture of his own, that simulated wrought iron. After burnishing it in proper finish, he took the door to the studio barn, and he placed it in the doorway, as the young woman desired, and there the attractive thing served conjointly as air conductor, grill of beauty and protection. "And the cost," he said, "was only one-fifth that of wrought iron—yet only a connoisseur could tell them apart."

**Movie Producers Adopt It** Fashioning this grill screen for a barn door led its maker, Mr. Blackburn, of Denver, Colo., to visualize the immense possibilities in his invention and the breadth of field before him. Little time passed before samples of hinges were ready to be introduced. He was in California at the time, the Fox Studios his temporary goal.

Were they interested? Indeed they were! Mr. Blackburn was offered a permanent position doing grill work in place of their former blacksmith, with the added task of painting drapes and other wall hangings. The material used for imitating metal was either three-ply veneer with paper pulp, or wall board. After the design was cut out with a special machine, it was carved by hand with a sharp knife, in built-up parts, to acquire the desired effect. The design was then hammered and treated with a special coating which is a secret formula of the inventor. After being "antiqued" it resembles wrought iron so closely as to deceive men who have been at that work for 12 years.

**Suits Styles of Southern Europe** "Too much outside work" forced Mr. Blackburn to leave the Fox Studios and have more independence. While in Hollywood he designed for Pathé, First National and Fine Arts, two years ago accepting a position with the Denham Theater Company in Denver. Later years in California, however, found him introducing his designs into the home, doing doors, grills of various descriptions, screens, lamps, bookcase doors, chests, fire boxes and even waste baskets.

An elaborate door which he con-

ceived for a setting for a Tom Mix production received the first prize as finest cutout display in design and execution at the convention of the International Display Men's Association at Toronto, Can., June 12, 1928, and also at Detroit the year before.

Viewing the pieces of work into which Mr. Blackburn has woven the atmosphere of Castilian dons and warm climate fancies, it is not surprising that the Mediterranean type of home is warmly welcoming his grill poeoles for the hearth, the doorway, the window. Indeed, the Spanish, Italian and similar type of home is immediately elevated and enriched in tone by their addition.

Its exterior use is limited, unless placed where protected from dampness. However, the California climate is naturally suited for this type of decorative material. E. W. F.



Made of Inexpensive Material, This Grill Work Appears to Be a Costly Fabrication of Metal



# RAIL ISSUES

## Some Spectacular Advances

### Recorded—Stock Market Closes Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—The recovery in stock prices, which has been under way all week, was continued today under the leadership of the railroad and aviation shares.

Industrial and public utilities also pointed upward, although week-end profit-taking retarded the advance. With many traders away for the week-end, the volume of business was relatively light.

Inasmuch as Friday's call money was always scarce over the week-end, the credit situation was not a direct factor in today's market. Wall Street which held steady at 7 per cent all week, will go higher next week although predictions a few weeks ago that the mid-year money pinch would rival that of March are not likely to be fulfilled.

Excellent earnings and traffic reports and rumors of special dividend distributions before the end of the year provided the background for the advance in the railroad stocks. Atlantic Coast Line, New Haven, New York Central and Norfolk & Western all moved into new high ground, the gains ranging from 1 to 4 points. Pennsylvania and Chesapeake Corporation advanced about 2 points each, and half a dozen others climbed a point or more. New York & Harlem scored 16 points.

Close Is Strong

United Aircraft added nearly 10 points to a similar gain of yesterday, and Wright Aero, which has been the subject of merger rumors, climbed 5. Bendix and Curtiss also recorded substantial gains.

Columbian Carbon ran up 10 points to a new high at 187 1/2, and Childs Co. established another new high around 170 a share. Simmons, International Harvester, Baldwin, American Telephone, Commonwealth Power, Pacific Telephone, and Hayes Body sold 3 to 4 points higher.

Selling pressure was renewed against American Water Works, and the stock dropped 2 points.

The closing volume of total sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Bonds More Active

American Telephone convertible 4 1/2s monopolized the bond market today, rising more than 2 points on a volume that accounted for more than half of the market's total transactions. In the customarily sluggish Saturday short session, this issue exceeded \$2,000,000 in the first hour.

Other convertibles showed moderate activity at higher prices. International Telephone 4 1/2s mounted a fractional advance to a new high, while Atlantic 4s climbed nearly a point. Southern Pacific 4 1/2s, with warrants, also had a sharp turnover on a small rise, while New Haven 6s and Missouri Pacific 5s again reflecting the position of the rail stocks, were up about half a point.

The rest of the list dallied far below the stock option issues. Selling appeared in American Telephone 6 1/2s, which declined more than five points, in Seaboard Airline 6 1/2s, down more than a point, and in Missouri Pacific 6 1/2s, which lost a large fraction.

Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Toledo & Cincinnati division, showed some strength, while Walworth 6 1/2s, which had yesterday's gain by a full point.

Liberty and Treasury issues, together with the foreign exchange, continued in common with most of the domestic obligations.

Money Market

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate 7 1/2%  
Commercial paper 6 1/2%  
Collateral loans 6 1/2%  
Time loans  
Sixty-ninety days 8 1/4%  
Four to six months 8 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges \$85,000,000 \$1,435,000,000  
Year ago today, 79,000,000 1,285,000,000  
Exchanges \$85,000,000 \$1,435,000,000  
Year ago today, 79,000,000 1,285,000,000  
Exchanges \$85,000,000 \$1,435,000,000  
Year ago today, 79,000,000 1,285,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days 5 1/2%  
60 days 5 1/2%  
90 days 5 1/2%  
120 days 5 1/2%  
180 days 5 1/2%  
240 days 5 1/2%  
360 days 5 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta 5%  
Boston 5%  
Cleveland 5%  
Chicago 5%  
Dallas 5%  
Kansas City 5%  
London 5%  
New York 5%  
Philadelphia 5%  
Portland 5%  
San Francisco 5%  
St. Louis 5%  
St. Paul 5%  
Seattle 5%  
Tampa 5%  
Washington 5%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe  
Sterling 100/11 1/2  
Belgium 100/11 1/2  
France 100/11 1/2  
Germany 100/11 1/2  
Italy 100/11 1/2  
Japan 100/11 1/2  
Netherlands 100/11 1/2  
Portugal 100/11 1/2  
Spain 100/11 1/2  
Sweden 100/11 1/2  
Switzerland 100/11 1/2  
Turkey 100/11 1/2  
U.S. dollar 100/11 1/2

Far East

Hong Kong 100/11 1/2  
Shanghai 100/11 1/2  
Canton 100/11 1/2  
Peking 100/11 1/2  
Tientsin 100/11 1/2  
Yokohama 100/11 1/2  
Manila 100/11 1/2  
Cebu 100/11 1/2  
Singapore 100/11 1/2  
Batavia 100/11 1/2  
Sourabaya 100/11 1/2  
Semarang 100/11 1/2  
Medan 100/11 1/2  
Singapore 100/11 1/2  
Batavia 100/11 1/2  
Sourabaya 100/11 1/2  
Semarang 100/11 1/2  
Medan 100/11 1/2

South America

Buenos Aires 100/11 1/2  
Rio de Janeiro 100/11 1/2  
Sao Paulo 100/11 1/2  
Lima 100/11 1/2  
Bogota 100/11 1/2  
Medellin 100/11 1/2  
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Valparaiso 100/11 1/2  
Montevideo 100/11 1/2

Canada

Canada 100/11 1/2  
U.S. dollar 100/11 1/2  
Mexican dollar 100/11 1/2  
Par unsteady.

# Closing Prices

## SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

### Closing Prices

#### Prev. 1922 Div. High Low June 22 June 21

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1929

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## EDITORIALS

### The World Moves Forward

NUMEROUS efforts have been made since the war to solve many problems which were left unsolved or only provisionally solved ten years ago, and highly important have been the various steps taken toward the reconstruction of human institutions. Generally the questions have been examined one by one. Bit by bit they have been partially answered, but the progress by this piecemeal method seemed sometimes very slow.

Now by common accord there is a disposition to tackle all the difficulties together. That is a characteristic of the present moment. There is a significant difference between the previous attempts and the present attempt to put international relations on a better basis. Suddenly there is an intense consciousness of the interlocking of problems. They are multiple, but they form in some sense a single problem. They depend on each other and can be removed only if removed en bloc.

A realization of this condition appears to have come with the signing of the Pact of Paris. The peace pact elaborated by Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand was a master key which unlocked many doors. It demanded a new attitude. It established a new objective. It indicated a new temper. Proof of its extraordinary efficacy is furnished by the eagerness since shown to reach a settlement, not on one issue but on all. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm will not abate until the task is accomplished.

Consider what has been done or is about to be done since the nations of the world took a solemn pledge to outlaw war. The reparations muddle, which defied statesmen for ten years, has been straightened out. The evacuation of Rhineland, which was strenuously opposed, becomes an ineluctable consequence. The debt settlements with the United States, which had eluded politicians, appear inevitable. An international bank, which had been the dream of economists who appreciated the growth of world financial solidarity, takes solid shape. Minor but vexatious matters, such as Belgium's claim to compensation for the issue of German marks which afterward depreciated, are on the eve of equitable adjustment. The situation of minorities in Europe, which was fraught with peril, is receiving judicious attention. Finally, more promising efforts are being made to place Great Britain and the United States on an equal naval footing, as a preliminary to a larger discussion of general disarmament.

Thus it is seen that problems great and small are linked up. If a breach is once effected in prejudices, ancient customs and vested interests, then the whole edifice which has stood against a friendly understanding collapses.

It would be an exaggeration to suggest that no further obstacles exist. It would be premature to state that they will disappear immediately. Arduous labors are doubtless still required. There may be setbacks. But the point to be noted is that there is a genuine determination to have done with obstructions to a positive as distinct from a merely negative peace, and there is a realization that in the conditions of the modern world it is useless to expect a solution of one problem without striving for solutions of other problems. The advance must be general. It is not enough to make progress here and there. Progress must be all along the line.

### A New Oil Conference Needed

IN the coming autumn or winter, another oil conference will be held. Then, if the spokesmen of the Department of the Interior who attended the conference recently concluded at Colorado Springs are correct in their forecasts, the number of representatives from the oil areas will be limited, and the representatives will be plenipotentiaries of their respective states, not delegates. In other words, they will have power to commit their states to a common program of oil conservation, which is just the authority that a majority of delegates at the recent conference lacked. Plans for the next conference are under way. Mark L. Requa, personal friend of President Hoover and chairman of the recent oil parley, is making arrangements at the present time. The group of two or three hundred oil men who came together did not adjourn, when they departed from the conference hall, but "recessed," subject to the call of Mr. Hoover.

That the call will be issued goes almost without saying, in view of the present national and international oil situation. In the last fifty years the United States produced about two-thirds of the world's supply of oil. Today this country is leading in oil production, though closely followed by other countries. The fact that causes concern, however, is the high rate of depletion of the American oil reserves, which even the most conservative observers have termed alarming. The problem is one that transcends national boundaries. Despite this depletion, the world's greatest consumer of petroleum is nevertheless now mining its own oil so wastefully that periodic glutts occur, and oil is shipped abroad in large quantities to countries that have unexploited oil areas of their own.

George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, is not prepared to admit that the recent conference was unfruitful. Much of its energy was dissipated on attacks upon the federal policy of discontinuing the issuance of oil-

prospecting permits. New oil fields are being discovered and various states are dreaming of potential riches lying underground. They oppose the President's order, curtailing new oil leases in public lands. Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas point out that they have larger areas of such domains than have Texas, Oklahoma and California, the three states which produce 85 per cent of the oil at present. They declare the new restrictions impose unequal burdens upon them. At the oil conference, many proponents of this argument ignored the national need for conservation and urged that the oil fields within their territories be exploited immediately.

Despite the lack of agreement, however, Mr. Smith feels that the conference achieved tangible results. It cleared the air by bringing all shades of opinion together, and it indicated the proper approach to the next phase in the development of the Hoover oil conservation policy. Furthermore, it stimulated national interest in the subject and gave a wider understanding to points at issue. Certainly it may be said that popular support for the general policy of oil conservation was never more widely held than at present.

### Scenery, Power and Politics

OUT in the forests of Kentucky, in the mountainous region contiguous to the Tennessee line, is a cataract known as Cumberland Falls. Not yet a place of general resort, known mainly to those who are willing to undergo some difficulty in travel and a certain primitiveness of entertainment at the ancient inn which overlooks it, this fall is described as being the largest east of the Mississippi, with the exception of Niagara. Naturally, therefore, the alert promoters of water-power companies have cast an envious eye upon it, and the interests headed by Mr. Insull of Chicago, who, as a local paper once said, gives to that city "heat, light, power, grand opera and United States senators," are highly desirous of adding it to their string of harnessed cataracts.

In the current number of the Survey Graphic, Tom Wallace, chief of the editorial staff of the Louisville Times, and a journalist who has been a power for good in Kentucky, tells at length the story of the efforts of Kentuckians to save this place of natural beauty from the hands of developers. Even to summarize intelligently his article would be impossible in the space here available. But one phase of it may be discussed briefly as furnishing an illuminating commentary upon the difficulty always encountered when an effort is made to save the people's wealth for the people. It is an amazing story of the way in which one state official after another, who at first seemed strongly in favor of the establishment of a state park which would save the falls, has yielded to the blandishments of the corporation. A state geologist, member of the State Park Commission, who wrote in a book a plea for the preservation of the falls, and describing their surrender to the power company as "little short of a great public catastrophe," afterward appeared before the Federal Power Commission as one of those urging surrender to the corporation. A Governor who applauded the park project in his message let it go down to defeat without effort on his part, and indeed led in the negotiation of a contract by which everything of beauty was to be given over to the power company.

Despairing of saving the falls through state agencies, the nature lovers of Kentucky appealed to the Federal Power Commission, composed at the time of Secretaries Jardine, Davis and West. Secretary West had been attorney for the Insull properties, and therefore agreed not to sit in the case. This agreement was to some extent violated, as he took part in allotting the time to the various parties, with the result that two-thirds was given to power interests and one-third to the conservationists.

Mr. Wallace writes amusingly of the difficulty he had in persuading members of this commission to take any interest whatsoever in the issue. Indeed, in the end they passed it over to their successors under the Hoover Administration. The present officers are Secretaries Good, Hyde and Wilbur, and it will be interesting to discover to what extent, under an Administration which stands for conservation, the interests of the people will find defense by them. A curious legal issue is involved, which presumably may require authoritative determination by a federal court. The point is raised that the Federal Commission has authority only to consider the effect of power plants on navigable or partly navigable streams, and has no authority to consider their effect on scenery. Presumably until this issue is determined the Federal Commission can take no action. It would seem, however, that scenery has not merely an aesthetic but a material and financial value. It would be absurd to insist that the town of Niagara Falls has derived its chief benefit from its power plants, by which the river is defaced, as it would be ridiculous to insist that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado would receive economic value only by the erection of the Boulder Dam. The legal determination of this question will be awaited with interest.

In the meantime, conservationists, whether they are endeavoring to save waterfalls, red-wood forests or beautiful valleys, will find Mr. Wallace's article highly instructive.

### External Degrees

LONDON UNIVERSITY is to continue to confer external degrees, both in arts and in natural science, upon students who, without being members of any of its constituent colleges, are able to pass its examinations satisfactorily. It is almost the only English university to do this, for Oxford and Cambridge insist upon several years' residence, and nearly all of the other seats of learning require regular attendance at lectures.

This decision marks the end of a long controversy. The Haldane Commission of 1909 recommended the abolition of the external degree on the ground that, in the words of the chief education officer of the London County Council, it "debased the currency" of university degrees in general. Since then it has never lacked equally vigorous critics.

The retention of external degrees is being generally welcomed in England, for the external degree, despite its limitations, is a very useful institution. It provides an incentive to study for those who have either never been to a teachers'

training college, or who have finished their course there; its syllabus indicates a definite and disciplinary course of research, and prevents the seeker after knowledge from dissipating his energies; and it is said to have a certain imperial value in making it possible for men and women in distant parts of the Empire to take the examinations of an English university.

But though its existence is undoubtedly justified, one may regret that an external degree is so capable of confusion with a degree obtained after residence. For the two degrees do not by any means represent the same thing. Most often the external degree is obtained by a student who has prepared himself entirely by the use of books. It is then that it is most valuable. But, despite Carlyle, books, however well they are chosen, and however intelligently they may be used, cannot fulfill the function of a "true university," whose contribution to the world includes an atmosphere as well as the impartation of knowledge. To few Oxford men—and a similar remark might be made about the members of other universities—is the memory of afternoons spent over the yellowing leaves of some ancient volume in the Bodleian more grateful than that of the choristers singing on Magdalen Tower on May morning, or those long discussions, lasting into the small hours, about "shoes and ships and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings."

It is the constant and happy flow of experiences like these, as well as academic attainments, that a university degree denotes. And it is because an external degree can never be the sign of such things that it would be perhaps better if it assumed a slightly different form, so that it might be readily distinguishable from one obtained in the ordinary manner.

### Pickles? Consult the P's!

THE rumor is about that an alphabetical list of commodities advertised on billboards is being compiled for the use of those consumers who may be impelled to follow the example of the women of Hawaii and help to discourage this form of advertising by withdrawing their patronage from those who practice it. Admitting that this result is problematical, the report has interest as an indication of growing public opinion that billboard advertising is undesirable in places where it detracts from the beauty of a landscape. Some are now doing their best to make their outdoor advertising as unobjectionable as possible; but the more successful this effort is in a spot of natural beauty, the more it goes to show that in that particular spot no billboard would be better than any billboard.

Billboard advertising, however, is but one item in a present conflict between what might be called the old order and the new. A philosopher might see in it the adaptation of humanity to new conditions of living. Not so very long ago there was little or no incentive, along the roads of the country, either for competitive salesmanship by billboards or for petty commerce at wayside booths. One must go far off the beaten track to escape evidence that there is now such incentive. The results, in some places, already seriously affect the continuity of travel over the roads and disfigure their borders with a miscellany of more or less untidy and unimportant enterprises. It begins to be seen that the common interest in roads, parks, landscape, and even the residential parts of towns, must be protected by community action against a higgledy-piggledy effort of individuals or companies to sell something or other to passing motorists. The hard knot of the problem is that these enterprises are not all equally objectionable, and that some of them are not objectionable at all.

As for the billboards, it would be interesting to examine a "complete alphabetical list" of everything advertised on them. Evidently more things are thus advertised than most people imagine. It is doubtful if many women, meditating pickles, would consult the P's before going shopping, or, having in mind a new pair of shoes, turn conscientiously to Shoes—see Footwear. But the idea that such a list is necessary for the information of possible boycotters may well make advertisers thoughtful as to the real value of this form of advertising. In some familiar instances it is impossible to avoid seeing Brodingtonian beauty advertising this or that, yet easily possible to remain hazy as to just what was advertised.

## Random Ramblings

A district school at West Bolton, Vt., has a mouth-organ band to foster the love of music among the pupils. Many will recall that a part of the district school training of forty years ago was learning to sing the multiplication table, to foster the love of mathematics.

"The three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the fork as a dinner utensil is approaching, and the custom is still spreading," says the Ottawa Evening Citizen. Surely its companion the knife shares some glory in the latter respect.

It took the sun several million years to store up the energy in petroleum, but the average man finds fault if he fails to loosen it in split seconds, whenever he steps on the "gas." Another example of relativity.

According to the United States Department of Commerce, the American farmers bought more horse-drawn vehicles in 1928 than in 1927. Now what will they do about those hitching posts which have been discarded?

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Eng., who is a woman, says that housewife might be regarded as a profession; but she probably knows that woman's place isn't always in the home.

A mail order house has exhibited a new innovation in aviation with its "knockdown" airplane. Now not only will the airplane be carrying the mail, but the mail carrying the airplane.

A club at Swansea, Mass., is arranging to make the entire township area a place of sanctuary for birds. A good way for any town to feather its nest with joyfulness.

Back in 1900 the first automobiles caused quite a sensation in the streets. No doubt some of them would today, too.

A useful lesson might be learned from the scissors grinder, who finds business best when things are dull.

This is about the time of year that folks wish someone might introduce a seedless watermelon.

## A Midsummer Night's Cruise

"WHAT! You've been all these weeks in Stockholm and haven't yet gone sailing among our skerries? Stockholm, thou gem of island cities, may thy townsmen be forgiven! What are you two gentlemen doing this evening? Nothing? H'm, 'tis passing well. For tonight, my British brothers, if you will trust yourselves to my care, you shall float through down on dream-laden waters among elfin isles in a white-sailed barge. Is it agreed? Good! Waiter, the bill, 'il vous plait."

It had been arranged by our Swedish friend—Lercin—after to be known as Oscar—that the boat was to be given over to our sole charge, so, wafted away by the approving smiles of the old boatman, we weighed a figurative anchor and slowly drifted away from the quay.

Let it be said at once that Oscar was the only seaman of the party. He showed us the helm and how to handle it; he explained the whys and whens of tacking; he warned us to avoid the veering boom as the flapping mainsail gallantly threw itself to the winds—the soft whys, perhaps, what was a soft zephyr to Margerita? For Margerita was the name of our bark. A broad-beamed, deep-keeled, buxom Margerita. A leisurely, motherly, lay-me-down-in-peace-to-sleep Margerita.

Despite the lack of a favoring gale, we found ourselves, somehow, questing along, so that an hour after we set sail, the town was well behind us, and in glorious perspective. Up in the northwest, the sun was slowly dropping toward a celestial sea studded with islands of cloud. The sky was ablaze with color in motion. And as in a dream city set on a golden shore, the spires, the towers, the minarets, and the ship masts of Stockholm rose up sharp, dark and silent.

To the west, the world appeared somber and hushed; to the east, the waters, the boats, the islands stood out clear and clean. We glided along, leaving a wake of molten metal, until intervening rocks demanded a fresh course. We skirted islands, so near one could almost feel the warm glow from their ruddy sides. Occasionally we passed some favorite bathing place where swimmers sported in the water or squatted on the sun-baked rocks.

Who can describe the charm of those myriad islands when the summer sea is lapping round them? They seem more the children of the water than of the land, as if long ago the raiding sea had rounded them up from mother earth, and harboring them safe and happy in her own domain, had at length gained their affection and their fealty.

Over the water came the sound of music and laughter, and rounding a promontory we saw a larger piece of land, its shores low-lying and well-wooded. In a grassy clearing, a group of people were gathered, evidently in sportive mood. We looked at Oscar questioningly, but Oscar's attention was already fixed, his hand already at the tiller, so that our bow turned to the new attraction as the needle to the magnetic pole.

"Friends," he vouchsafed us, "you are favored. This very night you will hear Sweden's heart beat. The Sweden of the misty past, the Sweden of the veritable present, the Sweden that will never pass away while Swedish folk remain. It is the Maypole dancing. Intrusion? Nay, nay! 'Tis Midsummer Eve, and the world's one. I steer you now into the real Golden Age."

In a few minutes we were ashore, and at once Oscar's winning way had made us of the little company. There could be no doubt about our being welcome; smiles and attitudes betokened it. In the center of the clearing a tall Maypole—symbol of the earth's renewed fertility—had just been erected.

"All garlanded with flowers and ribbons it was, and from its crown fluttered the much-loved blue and yellow streamer of Sweden. From somewhere in the throng a primitive fiddle struck up a lilting tune; an accordion

also added its rhythmic notes. Hand sought hand, foot tapped and tapped against the velvet sward, figures bent and swayed, and soon a wide, taunt ring of dancing dancers was circling round the festooned mast.

Many and brightly colored was that Maypole, but not more so than the whirling ring of its votaries. For the Swedish people still cherish and preserve the picturesque, gayly colored costumes of their ancient peasantry, and on national holidays these are freely worn. A Swedish folk dance, in its natural setting, is a very sweet and primitive thing; it carries one back to those off-sung days when all the world was young, and makes one lament, somehow, their passing.

We would fain have lingered with the merry-makers, but we had come out to cruise, not to dance through the night hours, and so we sought again our patient Margerita. Such a waving of hands and fluttering of handkerchiefs as we drew away from the island; such heartiness and kindness in the parting words and gestures that sped out to us. Always when our thoughts go back to that far northern land, there rises as its emblem the picture of that happy group, and we feel how true is the poet's vision:

It's comin' yet, for a' that.  
That man to man, the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be for a' that.

It was now the hour of the skies. Land and water, hushed and subdued, seemed under their magnificent reign. Between the twilight of the falling night and the twilight of the rising morn there is no break. As the last rays of the departing day slip out through the slowly closing door, the first soft beams of dawn gently open the adjoining casement and, entering, seem to commune a while with their lingering kin of yesterday ere betaking themselves to the long climb across the eastern skies.

Slowly we sailed along through the night into the dawn, the world—and Oscar—silent and asleep. At times our course took us through narrow channels where the rocks shelved steeply down, and the sides, tree-clad and beautifully verdant, rose to a stately height. Here and there we passed some sumptuous villa, timber-built and brightly painted, often with well-kept lawn and garden running down to the water's edge. But always we could tell when a residence was near by the palisaded bathing enclosure set on piles, for no Swedish summer home is complete without its swimming pool.

Red-walled "stugas"—those tiny two-roomed cottages of the woods—were frequent, but there were no signs of their occupants at that early hour. As we slipped past a wooded bank we heard a bird singing away up in the tree tops. Such a sweet matin song, clear and trilling, yet cadenced to accord with the slumbrous hour. Sometimes, down a long corridor running through the maze of islands, we had vistas of far-off places, and we echoed the haunting words of that traveler who had, "seen strange lands from under the white sails of ships."

At length we emerged from the shelter of the islands into a wide stretch of choppy waters. The sun, which had been shining warmly for some time, went out of sight behind black clouds, and suddenly there was a tang in the air and a quivering in our sail. Then our sedate Margerita took the bit between her teeth, so to speak, and before we knew how to prevent her, was scudding before the wind like a wild young thing.

Fortunately, Oscar awoke, and with a shout sprang for the tiller. We ducked clear of the boom as it swung across the boat. Clear, all except Oscar's hat, which was whisked off his head and struck the waves far beyond our reach. For a moment it lingered on the surface, then it disappeared.

"Stic tragh, my friends mundi. The words are quoted with reference to the weather, not the headgear. Fortunately, our haven, Saltsjöbaden, was well in sight, and very soon we were safely moored at one of its wharves. W. F.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THE installment payment plan is being used here as in other countries for the purchase of all kinds of commodities, such as cars, pianos, furniture, gramophones, and in certain cases even clothing. The very latest use it is being put to is the financing of traveling during vacation time. The annual summer journey is as much an expense as the purchase of a costly apparatus. A company has therefore been formed to place traveling facilities within the reach of all who, when their summer vacation has come, would otherwise have to stay at home owing to lack of funds. One-half of the expense must be paid cash down, the rest in six or nine months. The company co-operates with hotels and it is said that even a number of Swiss hotels intend to join this organization.

By giving the newest automatic telephone exchange here the name "Fraunhofer," Berlin is honoring one of Germany's greatest sons. It was Joseph von Fraunhofer, born in 1787 in Straubing, Bavaria, who by his careful study of the dark lines of the spectrum of sunlight—since called "Fraunhofer's lines"—made it possible to investigate the composition of the suns and planets. He made a map of 576 of these lines, and he could prove that their position remained unchanged no matter whether they were produced by direct sunlight or by the reflected light of the moon or the planets. Fraunhofer was also a famous optician and made many fine lenses. When a boy of fourteen he was buried under the debris of the house in which he lived and which suddenly collapsed. The Elector of Bavaria who was present when he was rescued gave him a small sum of money. With a part of it young Fraunhofer purchased a glass-polishing machine and thus started his career as optician which finally led to his great discoveries.

The growing popularity of the automobile, due to the coming of the small car, and the introduction of the weekend idea here, has opened the eyes of many to the advantages of a position in the German capital. It was discovered that Berlin is located halfway between the sea and the mountains, that a lovely lake district lies halfway between Berlin and the sea, and that a belt of deep forests stretches between the lake district and this city. The beautiful woods of Rheinsberg and Chorin and the quiet water lanes of the Spreewald forest are only about sixty miles from Berlin. The Mecklenburg lake district is about ninety miles away. The white, forest-lined, sand beach of the Baltic Sea, and the lovely Harz mountains, with their deep and refreshing pine woods, are only 140 miles distant from Berlin. The heather-covered Lüneburger Heath and the rocky mountain ranges south of Dresden called "Saxon Switzerland," are 155 miles distant.

For those who do not have cars—and they still form the vast majority in this country—the forest and lake belt around Berlin offers ample opportunity for camping, hiking and water sports. On a Saturday night countless tents may be seen along the water's edge. Little Chinese lanterns hanging from a line drawn between the trees and swaying lightly in the evening breeze form round, glowing specks of red and yellow. In front of the tents dark figures may be distinguished squatting on the ground. Subdued talking is heard through the stillness of the night. Somebody is playing on the lute. And when the waters are quite inky with blackness and the shadows have enveloped shore and woods, silence covers the canoes on the sandy beach, the rows of quiet tents and their sleeping inmates.

"The Kinderfreunde Neukoelln (the Children's Friends of Neukoelln) invite you to their propaganda meeting," was the wording on a small blue ticket. It is a long way from the west of Berlin to Neukoelln, one of the large labor districts of this big city. It is a comparatively new quarter and the streets are pleasantly broad and clean. But those acquainted with the living conditions in this

country see behind the pleasant façade and think of the large families living in two rooms, sometimes even only in one. The meeting is taking place in the town hall. The large hall is dark, only the small stage is lighted and is filled with boys and girls, the boys dressed in light blue jackets and knickers, the girls in light blue frocks. Four play on the violin, one on the lute. The rest are singing, singing the quaint, just a little sad, German folk songs. One had almost forgotten them and while one is listening the surroundings, the dark hall, the noisy street outside, the overcrowded homes and all the turmoil of the city, seem to sink back into darkness.

The singing ends. For a few minutes the lights are turned on. Workmen and their wives in their Sunday best and children of all ages fill the hall. The curtain is drawn back and in a semicircle boys and girls line the background of the stage. Three pairs of tiny maidens step forward and dance a quaint dance around and around, half minuet, half pas d'Espagne, half polka. Then four bigger boys and girls step forward and dance in pairs, form a double ring, cross their arms, move forward and backward as in a quadrille. These are the old, well-known forgotten German folk dances. Who are these boys and girls obviously enjoying their singing and dancing? They are all children of the working classes. They belong to the "Kinderfreunde," and are members of the "Rote Falken" (Red Hawks), two organizations formed to take the youth of the working class out into the open air away from the dust of the streets, the stuffy cinemas, the overcrowded homes. The former comprises children still going to school, the latter is formed by boys and girls who already go to work. The youngsters manage their own affairs and appoint their own leaders. They hike and camp and have their club evenings. The whole movement is supported by the Labor Party and is doing much to bring happiness into the life of the youth of the working class of this country.

Having failed to conquer the world by force, the Red rule in Soviet Russia are now trying to win it with the fragrance of sweet smelling roses. The roses of Berlin genuine Russian—or should one say in accordance with the wishes of Moscow "Soviet Russian"—Eau de Cologne is now being offered for sale in small three-cornered bottles. "Russian Eau de Cologne" is the name given to a certain kind of Eau de Cologne which is preferred by some to the pure toilet water of that name. Now, one of the largest soap factories in Russia which, like all other factories is under state control and which has been given the proud and defiant name of "Liberty," is producing Eau de Cologne which by its very origin must be "Russian," and is exporting it to Germany. It smells a little of bayrrh. Moscow is in bitter need of foreign currency and the fragrance of scent is to be one means of attracting it.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Not a Point Against Prohibition"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Allow me to say that your point is well taken in the editorial in the Monitor of June 13 entitled "Not a Point Against Prohibition."

I have not seen the figures of this New York insurance company, but, as a former insurance executive, I can say from my experience that the prohibition law reduced the hazard of insurable risks instead of increasing the liability. The only injury that caused impairment of the risk was due to the violation of the prohibition law and not to prohibition itself; for obedience to the law never caused a single fatality or increased the hazard.

The reduction was very noticeable among insurable risks of accidents through drunken driving of automobiles. New York, N. Y. JOHN R. AUSTIN.